The Sydney Morning Herald.

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PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

THE first-class steam-packets *EMU and COMET*, Daily, at the following hours:—
To Parramatta—At 9 A.M., 12 (noon), and 4 P.M.
From Parramatta—At 8 and 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.
On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 A.M., returning at 4 P.M.
CABIN, 2s.; STEERAGE, 1s.
Kellick's Wharf, 18th December. 6348

IRON STEAMERS TO THE HUNTER

ALTERATION IN DAYS OF SAILING WHILE THE "ROSE" IS LAID UP TO RECEIVE NEW BOILERS.

FROM and after Monday, the 3rd May, the following will be the days on which the Company will despatch their Hunter River Steamers, viz., on
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
FROM MORPETH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, MORNING.
FROM SYDNEY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, EVENING.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 6975

" CORNUBIA.
STEAM TO THE HUNTER. REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, WOOL, 4s. PER BALE.

THE *CORNUBIA*, steamer, has resumed the Hunter River trade, and will continue to leave from the Circular Wharf every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock in the evening, returning from Morpeth every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning.
Fares—Cabin...... 8s.
779 Steerage .. 4s.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,

CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Iron Steam-Ship *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 6 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf. 67~1

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER *VIXEN*, 45 tons register, Thomas Stevens, master, now loading at the Circular Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
W. BRASNILL, Pitt-street.
All goods will be landed and stored at Kangaroo Point, Moreton Bay, for one month, free of all charge. 6246

THE ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE clipper schooner *EFFORT*, Captain Thompson, is now taking in cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, for the above port, and will sail with all possible despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
T. C. THOMAS AND CO.,
6682 No. 10, Bridge-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

THE CLIPPER BRIG *RAVEN* 170 tons, Captain William Bell, to sail positively on the 1st May. This vessel is intended as a regular trader; has been fitted up in a superior manner, beds, bedding, linen, &c., being supplied; and is in every respect equal to the steamers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BELL, Miller's Point Wharf; or to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL
Campbell's Wharf, 29th April. 6953

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE,

THE NOTED CLIPPER *PHANTOM*, H. T. Fox, master, having much of her cargo engaged, will sail with her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
6035 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND,

THE well-known Brig *EMMA*, 135 tons, Captain Osborn, sails on Saturday next. Early application is necessary, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 468, George-street.
Parties are requested to complete their shipments this afternoon 6218

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE *Star of China* positively sails for the above port on Saturday, 1st May, at noon. Shippers are respectfully requested to pass their entries, and send in their bills of lading for signature, that no delay may arise in clearing at the Customs.
JOHN GIBLETT,
Commercial Wharf,
King street.

Wanted, a Cook, Steward, and one seaman. 6978

FOR VALPARAISO,

AND WILL CALL AT A PORT IN NEW ZEALAND, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS,

THE fast-sailing first-class Ship *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, 587 tons register, James Thompson, Commander, will sail as soon as discharged.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street
April 29. 6957

FOR BALLI AND HONGKONG.

THE fine fast-sailing Barque *PANDORA*, A 1, Charles Cobb, Commander. For passage only, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 29. 6899

FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL ON THE 8TH MAY,

THE first-class Ship *EMMA EUGENIA*. Has room disengaged for 150 bales wool.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Towns's Wharf, to Captain Beech; to FREDERICK ESSWORTH, George-street; or, to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
6984 Church-hill.

FOR LONDON,

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE well-known fast-sailing barque *SYDNEY*, 345 tons register, John White, commander.
This vessel will sail about the 8th May and has accommodation for three cabin passengers, who will be taken at a moderate rate.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
April 24. 6703

FOR LONDON,

THE first-class Ship *ELIZABETH & HENRY*, 524 tons register, W. J. S. Clark, commander. Has room disengaged for 160 bales wool, and will sail about the 10th May. The cabin accommodations are very superior.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Moore's Wharf; to Captain Clark; or, to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill.
April 29. 6883

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing first class British built barque *HONDURAS*, 400 tons, H. C. Cayzer, commander; having most of her cargo engaged, and the whole of her dead weight on board, will meet with quick despatch.
Has a few cabins disengaged.
For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board: to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
Or, to
6280 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class fast sailing ship *FIFESHIRE*, 473 tons register, William Punchard, Commander. This vessel has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Punchard, on board; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
Or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Sydney, April 19. 6281

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE *GARLAND GROVE*, 488 tons as per register, Captain John Robson, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL;
or, to
THACKER AND CO.,
6154 Fort-street.

HARTLEY ANNUAL RACES.

TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 5TH, 6TH, AND 7TH OF MAY.

FIRST DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.

THE HARTLEY TOWN PLATE of £40, for all horses; weight for age; heats twice round the course. Three entrances or no race; entrance £4.

SECOND RACE.

THE MAIDEN PLATE of £20, for all horses that never won an advertised prize; weight for age; heats once round the course. Three entrances or no race; entrance £2.

THIRD RACE.

THE HACK STAKES of £10, for all horses carrying 9 stone 7lbs.; heats once round. Post entrance £1; four entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.

A WELTER STAKES of £20, for all horses carrying 10 stone 7 lbs.; three times round the course. Entrance £2; three entrances or no race; the second horse to receive back his entrance.

SECOND RACE.

A HACK STAKES of £5, with entrance added; catch weight; heats once round. Post entrance; entrance ten shillings; four entrances or no race.

THIRD DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.

THE PUBLICANS' PURSE of £25, for all horses; weight for age; heats twice round. The winner of the Hartley Town Plate to carry seven pounds extra, at the discretion of the Stewards, to be declared from the stand; three entrances or no race; entrance £2 10s.

SECOND RACE.

THE BEATEN STAKES of £10, for all horses beaten during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; twice round the course. Post entrance £1.

The weights to be carried at this meeting to be the same as at Homebush; mares and geldings allowed three pounds, except in races when the weights are specified.
No false starts allowed.
No person allowed to enter a horse for the Town Plate unless he is a subscriber to the amount of three pounds: for the other races two pounds, except the Hack Race, for which one pound will qualify.
Publican's booths on the course will be charged £5.

TOLLS TO BE CHARGED AT THE ENTRANCE GATE—

	£	s	d.
For every carriage	0	2	6
For every gig or cart	0	1	6
For saddle horses	0	1	0

The gate to be let by tenders.
All horses to be entered at Mr. Nairne's Inn, Hartley, between the hours of four and six o'clock in the evening previous to each day's racing.
All decisions of the Stewards to be final.
To start each day at one o'clock.

Judge—
CAPTAIN J. 'N. BULL.
Stewards—
JOHN MAXWELL, ESQ.,
ANDREW BROWN, ESQ.
THOMAS BROWN, ESQ.
JEREMIAH GRANT, ESQ.
JAMES WALKER, ESQ.
HEYWARD ATKINS, ESQ.
Secretary and Treasurer—
MR. JOHN ARKINS.
Clerk of the Course.
MR. WILLIAM INGER.
Hartley, March 20. 6541

WOLLONGONG RACES.

IN consequence of the nomination day for District Councillors falling on the 4th May next, the Wollongong Races will not commence until the following day, Wednesday, the 5th, of which all parties concerned are requested to take notice.
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Wollongong, April 26. 6941

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THIS Office, established by the late Hutchinson Bell, Esq., in 1846, in consequence of the Companies then established having suspended their operations, is continued to be conducted by the undersigned, who procures and delivers policies on ships and merchandise *by the same Underwriters and on the same principle as heretofore*—namely, by means of the subscriptions of individual underwriters of undeniable responsibility, according to the practice followed at LLOYD'S.
Policies underwritten to all parts of the world, and completed immediately upon acceptation.
Insurance also effected on approved coasters.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
6879 489, George-street.

MARINE ASSURANCES.

THE undersigned, at the suggestion of several merchants, begs to notify that he is prepared to receive orders for the Insurance of Ships and Merchandise, and deliver polices to be underwritten by parties of undeniable responsibility.
JOHN B. METCALFE,
Ship and Insurance Broker,
6617 Macquarie place.

DERWENT AND TAMAR ASSURANCE COMPANY, HOBART TOWN.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1838.

CAPITAL:
£100,000, IN 2000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:

F. A. Downing, Esq.	David Lord, Esq.
William Knight, Esq.	A. H. Manning, Esq.
Louis Nathan, Esq.	R. Cleburne, Esq.
W. A. Bethune, Esq.	

DIRECTORS AT LAUNCESTON:
Richard Dry, Esq. | John Sinclair, Esq.
MANAGER:
Thomas Hewitt, Esq.
AGENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS IN LONDON:
Messrs Richardson, Brothers, No. 72, Cornhill.
MARINE RISKS are taken by this Company, and claims for loss or average *are made payable in London if required*, Policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
AGENT AT SYDNEY FOR MARINE BUSINESS:
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Accountant,
6556 2, Bridge-street.

MOLONG MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the twenty-third clause of the Deed of Settlement of the above Company, a second call of Two Pounds per share has been this day duly made, which the shareholders will be pleased to pay at the Office of the Company by the first day of August next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE,
Chairman.
Spring street, Sydney, April 28. 6900

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LECTURES.

THE Members of the above Institution are hereby respectfully informed, that the course of lectures for the ensuing session will commence on *Tuesday Evening*, the 11th day of May next, at half-past 7 o'clock.
THE OPENING LECTURE
will be delivered by the Vice President,
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, ESQ.,
Each member will be allowed to introduce TWO LADIES to the Lectures on producing his card of membership.
Notification of each Lecture will be given, as formerly, through the journals.
By order of the Lecture Committee,
S. P. HILL,
Secretary.
School of Arts, April 22. 6542

TO GAS ENGINEERS.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 18th March, 1847.

THE situation of Engineer to this Company having become vacant, applications for the same, accompanied by testimonials as to character and competency, will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, the 5th day of May next.
Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the office on that day, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Applications to state the names of two respectable householders as sureties for £300, joint and several.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD,
4488 Secretary.

NOTICE

DR. M'CRAE begs to inform his Patients, particularly those residing at a distance in the country, but who come occasionally to town for the purpose of consulting him, that having been recommended by his medical advisers to reside two or three weeks at the South Head for the restoration of his health, he has made the following arrangement: He has taken as his assistant DR. WM. KING, a Physician of Edinburgh, of thirteen years standing, who, before he graduated, was, like Dr. M'Crae, an articled pupil of Professor Lizars; and having been also an inmate of the Professor's house during nearly seven years, he enjoyed the advantage of seeing both his practice in private and in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Dr. King will reside at Dr. M'Crae's house, in Lyons-terrace, and attend to any calls; and Dr. M'Crae will be in Sydney three days a week, viz., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for the purpose of seeing Dr. King's cases, advising with him about them, and also for his own consultations, which will take place as usual from 1 to 3 6291

REMOVAL.

MRS. GROCOTT, French Stay and Corset Maker, has removed from Hunter-street to 486, George-street, private door of the Music Saloon, and opposite the Barrack-gate 6977

DAGUERREOTYPE,

321, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH.

MR. J. B. GOODMAN begs to inform the public that the Daguerreotype for Likenesses is now open, at his residence, 321, Castlereagh-street North.
April 20. 6423

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—A

Lady fully competent to teach the usual branches of education, including music and French, wishes to receive into her family a few young ladies as boarders, upon moderate terms. The house is situated at Darlinghurst. A lady or two sisters can be accommodated as parlour boarders, with the use of pianoforte. Respectable references given. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to X. Y. Z., at W. BENSON'S, Grocer and Provision Dealer, Darlinghurst. 6685

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.

4000 PIECES OF MUSIC, consisting of—
SONGS, QUADRILLES, POLKAS
DUETTS, WALTZES, GLEES
OPERAS AND OVERTURES.
Also, in the press, and will be published on Saturday morning next, the new song
I'M AFLOAT.
MUSIC SALOON,
6976 486, George-street.

BATHURST.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE DISTRICT!

J. SIMMONS, in once more calling the attention of the inhabitants of the above district and the surrounding settlers, dealers, and others, to his General Store, would beg to observe, without the apprehension of being accused of "puffing," that he is prepared to sell (as he has hitherto done) at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to his customers, and prove that
SIMMONS'S STORE
is, without doubt, the cheapest in the district, for the truth of which assertion he does not appeal to the "*involuntary*" remark of some "*one*" or "*other*," but to the voluntary evidence of all his customers!! His continued increase of business fully proves it, and one thing may always be relied upon, viz., every customer, from one penny to one hundred pounds, will be treated with that "*civility*" which should characterise the dealings of those storekeepers who are anxious to secure the favours of the public.
☞ A still further reduction in the price of tea, sugar, and tobacco. 6663

TO THE INHABITANTS OF GOULBURN, BUNGONIA, GUNNING, YASS, AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

DAVID DAVIS respectfully begs leave to inform his numerous acquaintances, friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the Old Commercial Store, late the Post Office, and adjoining Mr. Mandelson's Hotel, with an entire new and well-selected stock of Linen, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Groceries, Ironmongery, Paints, Oils, &c., and every article requisite for a Country Store, which he is determined to sell at the lowest remunerating profit.
D. D. begs also to acquaint the ladies that he has engaged from Sydney a first-rate milliner and dressmaker.
N.B.—Ladies own materials made up.
6739

STEAM BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT:

KNOWN AS ARMSTRONG'S,
(ONE MILE FROM SYDNEY.)

LIBERAL Cash Advances will be made upon stock intended for boiling down at this establishment.
Attached are 500 acres of paddocks, with abundance of feed, where stock may remain free of charge until they are boiled down or sold.
M. E. MURNIN,
6344 Reibey Cottage.

ARGYLE STEAM BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, GOULBURN.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Settlers of the surrounding districts, that the above establishment is now in full operation.
CHARGES:—
Sheep .... 7d. each
Cattle boiled down for the hide.
6931 BENJAMIN AND MOSES

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.
After the experience of the two past seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.
Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required
481, George-street, September, 1846. 2503

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN begs to intimate that he has commenced business as BROKER and AUCTIONEER, in these central and extensive premises, No. 451, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank (which were recently occupied by Messrs Fisher and Clarke), and respectfully solicits a share of the business of *importers, settlers, and others*.
Sydney, 26th April. 6761

MISS STIRLING, in returning her grateful and sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bathurst and its vicinity, for the kind and extensive patronage she has had the honour of receiving from them, begs at the same time to intimate that, anticipating a continuance of their favours, she has just obtained from Sydney an extensive and varied assortment of Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets, furs, dresses, ribbons, velvets, ladies' and children's shoes, and a variety of fancy goods of every description.
The above having been carefully selected from the latest arrivals by herself, and consequently containing the most fashionable shapes and patterns of the day, Miss S. confidently invites the inspection of her friends and the public.
Bathurst, April 26 6942

MR. MORTIMER would respectfully invite orchard planters to visit his Nursery near the Queen's Wharf, George-street, Parramatta, where he has on sale upwards of 2000 orange layers, 1000 of which were put off last year, and 1000 orange grafts, a great number of them two and three years old, and consisting of the following varieties, namely, Navel, Pumalo, Seville, China, Rio, Tangierine Selletta, St. Jago, St. Michael, the Emperor Cluster, four kinds of Mandarins, besides the lately imported Cumquat sweet China Orange. Also, Lisbon Lemon, Sweet Lemon, the Great Lime, Shaddock, Citron, and Pomegranate trees. All kinds of deciduous fruit trees. 6943

NEW BOOKS.

SIR Edward Bulwer Lytton's new work, entitled, Lucretia, or the Children of Night, 3 vols.
Mrs. Gore's new work, entitled, Men of Capital, 3 vols.
G. P. R. James's new work, entitled Heidelberg, a romance, in 3 vols.
Peter Parley's Juvenile Annual, for 1847, a very superior book, and beautifully illustrated.
FASHION BOOKS.
The World of Fashion Magazine, the last number
Chambers's Miscellany, the twelfth and thirteenth volumes, the two last published.
Opened this day.
6914 WILLIAM MOFFITT.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE Undersigned have for sale, Four complete Daguerreotype apparatus, with all the latest improvements, and a number of plates.
JOUBERT AND MURPHY,
6955 Lower George-street.

CIGARS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
400,000 FINE Old Manila Cigars
300,000 No. 4's
100,000 No. 3's.
The above cigars are very choice, and worthy the attention of the trade.
JOSEPH SCOTT,
856 382, George-street.

In consequence of Mr. Robinson's departure to England, the undersigned has been appointed sole agent for the following—
STEADMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for children cutting their teeth, in packets, 1s. 6d. each.
BURROW'S HOOPING COUGH SYRUP price 2s. per bottle
DAWSON'S WORM POWDERS, 1s 6d. per packet
DUPUYTREN'S OIL FOR THE HAIR, in bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
May be had at Mrs. SPEIRS', Millinery, Straw, and Tuscan Depôt, No. 493, George-street, three doors from Hunter-street. 6732

TAILORING.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public generally to their
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
having now on hand an extensive and select assortment of new and fashionable materials suited to the present season, consisting of—
REAL WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, IN
Wool-dyed blacks, blues browns, and invisibles, with some beautiful shades, in claret-browns, olives, &c.
Plain and fancy cassimeres and doeskins
English, Scotch, and colonial tweeds
Plain and fancy extra stout buckskins
Superior black and drab cassimeres
Treble milled drab waterproof hunter, for
TOP COATS, RIDING BREECHES, &C.
Superior white and drab bang-up cord
Vestings in rich black and coloured satins
Extra rich white ground satins, for full dress, &c.
Cut woollen velvets, cachmeres, and Valentias
With every article in buttons and trimmings, &c., suitable for a tailoring trade of the first order.
SETTLERS
and their numerous country customers from all parts of the interior, are generally well aware that at this Establishment they can at all times depend upon a suit of clothes, with cut, quality, and workmanship, of the *first order*, being made to measure in *ten hours* in addition to which great care has been taken this season to have in readiness a good assortment of clothing suited to the general taste and requirements of their customers.
ALL WELL CUT AND MADE ON THE PREMISES.
Their scale of prices is lower than that of any other house where a first-rate garment can be turned out.
LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
Patent cachmere, silk lined, £5 5s.
Habit cloth of any colour, £6 6s.
An exquisite fit guaranteed.
LIVERIES.
A complete suit, consisting of cloth coat, and breeches, or trousers, striped livery vest, with sleeves, livery buttons, &c., &c., for
SEVENTY SHILLINGS.
At
PITE AND PRESTON'S,
873 Emporium, 268, Pitt-street

EX "MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE."
SUPERIOR CASTINGS.

JUST received, and on sale by the undersigned—
10 Hogsheads stove castings
5 Barrels ditto
20 Casks ditto
186 Camp ovens and covers
482 Bushes, or Carron boxes, 1½ to 3½ inch
80 Iron pots, from 12 to 50 gallons
13 Furnace pans or boilers, from 20 to 150 gallons
3 Ditto ditto with pipes, 45, 60, and 80 gallons
10 Bundles sash weights
100 bar weights, 56 lbs.
200 Ring ditto, 2, 4, 7 lbs.
200 Sets of ditto, 4 lbs. down
Patent forge backs, Carron pattern
Ditto fire irons, for ditto
Truck wheels, &c.
THOMAS WOOLLEY,
6952 George and King Streets.

TAR, PITCH, AND PINE VARNISH.

THE undersigned has for sale, ex *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*,—
50 barrels Stockholm tar
25 barrels Archangel pitch
5 barrels bright pine varnish.
JOHN JOHNSON.
650, Lower George-street. 6951

AMERICAN GOODS. WHOLESALE STORES.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
100 cases Painted chairs
50 cases ditto
24 cases Baltimore ditto
5 cases rocking ditto
150 dozen painted pails
JAMES BOOTH,
(Late Wm. Hebblewhite's)
6964 Queen-street.

ON SALE,

AT the STORES of the Undersigned—
Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Sewing twine
Roping ditto
Bleached canvas
Unbleached ditto
Tarpaulin ditto
Europe rope
Hemp sacks
Osnaburgs
6671 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

ON SALE,

300 BEEF TIERCES, London-made, containing Liverpool salt.
Apply to
6670 SMITH AND CAMPBELL

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned, the following Goods, just arrived by the barque *Waterwitch*, from Manila.
50 Cases superior cigars
4866 Mats sun-dried Pampanga sugar
1628 Mats Zebu sugar
404 Mats coffee
61 Coils bale lashing
ALSO,
Hysonskin tea, in chests and halves
Twankay hyson, in 50lb. boxes
Young hyson, in boxes
Imperial, in boxes
Gunpowder, in boxes
Congou, in chests and halves
Pakoe flavored Souchong, in half-chests
Fine black teas, in small boxes
HENRY MOORE,
North Kent-street.
April 26. 6773

BARRETT'S TWIST,

Per *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*,

ON SALE by the undersigned, a parcel of 50 half-tierces Barrett's Tobacco, anchor brand.
6902 WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.

PORK,

80 BARRELS PRIME PORK, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.
April 27. 6817

CHINA PRESERVES.—

GINGER, FIVE SHILLINGS JAR.
CUMQUAT, FIVE SHILLINGS JAR.
The above are quite fresh and in good condition.
6947 PORTER AND PEEK.

RUM.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
B. P. Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads, 30 per cent. O. P.
Ditto, ditto, from 7 to 12 per cent. O. P.
JAMES MILSON, JUN.,
6681 Bligh-street.

MARTELL'S PALE BRANDY, IN BOTTLES.

FOR SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers—
Petty's well known pale Brandy, packed in one, two, and three dozen cases.
Enquire at Petty's Hotel. 6819

PURE DEMERARA RUM.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, being the remainder of the same imported by the *Sultana*,
22 PUNCHEONS, AND 1 HOGSHEAD,
from 35 to 47 O. P., with London Dock certificate.
JOHN JOHNSON.
650, Lower George-street. 6950

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

FINE JAMAICA RUM, 14 per cent. O.P.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
Lower George-street.
Sydney, April 29. 6965

MARSALA WINE, in Quarter-casks and Pipes, now landing, and on sale by the undersigned
6531 R. PORTER AND S. PEEK.

TO FAMILIES. — The undersigned have just received into their Wholesale Wine Cellars a fresh supply of LONDON-BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER, bottled in London expressly for this market, by
MARZETTI,
BYASS, and
DUNBAR.
Families supplied as usual, either by the *three dozen* cask or by the *single dozen*.
ALSO,
EVERY VARIETY OF WINE, either by the *single dozen* or by the *three dozen case*, or by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask, or octave
Brandy, rum, whiskey, and gin, either by the *two gallon keg* or by the *single dozen*
Devonshire Cyder, by the *single dozen* or by the three-dozen cask.
The quality of the wines and spirits in the cellars of the undersigned may be relied on as being REALLY GOOD, and *free from adulteration*.
R. PORTER AND S. PEEK
George-street and Pitt-street. 6832

EX *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*—50 Hogsheads Taylor's Porter, now landing, and on sale by the undersigned.
W. TUCKER AND CO.,
6944 424, George-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Sherry Wine (in wood and bottled)
Case Gin
At the lowest market figure for cash.
B. S. LLOYD,
6994 489, George-street.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

A FEW BOXES, ex *Shamrock*, from Port Phillip.
6812 R. PORTER AND S. PEEK.

FRESH BUTTER.

THE undersigned received on Wednesday their first supply of roll butter, the quality of which is equal to any made in the colony.
ALSO:
YORK HAMS
JORDAN ALMONDS
BERMUDA ARROWROOT, IN TINS
China Preserves, at Five Shillings per jar.
6948 PORTER AND PEEK.

PICKLES AND HERRINGS,

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned—
Batty's pickles, in pints and quarts, one and two dozen cases
Herrings, in half barrels; a very superior sample
In lots to suit purchasers.
W. DEAN,
6995 24, Church-hill.

SUNDRIES.

SPERM OIL, 5s. 6d. by the gallon; in quantities of five gallons, 5s. per gallon
Strong brown vinegar, 2s. by the gallon; in quantities of five gallons, 1s. 9d. per gallon
Coarse salt, 5s. per cwt., a reduction in quantities
Chocolate of the best description
Colonial pork, negrohead tobacco, marine soap, and many other articles cheap, at
ELLIOTT'S,
6968 Charlotte-place.

JUST LANDED—RICE, ex *Eliza*. The undersigned has for sale a very superior sample of Rice, of excellent quality, and in convenient packages.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer and Agent.
City Mart, 474, George-street. 6969

FOR SALE, the Mount Cooper Sheep Station, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Campbell, Esq., together with 6000 sheep. The station, which is one of the best at Maneroo, is capable of containing 9000 sheep, and is about sixty miles from Boyd Town, Twofold Bay—to which there is a dray road much used during the wool season. The improvements render it a desirable station for a new settler. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL and Co., George-street, Sydney; or to CHARLES CAMPBELL, Esq., Duntroon, Queanbeyan
March 31 4391

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ABOUT 1050 sound, healthy, mixed SHEEP, a number of which are fit for the butcher, running at the Crookwell River, in the district of Goulburn. For further particulars apply to THOMAS BRAY, Concord; or to
J. W. BRAY,
6665 James's Park, Crookwell.

BATHURST.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN SHEEP

TO be Sold by Private Contract, on liberal terms, 7000 Sheep, more or less, the proprietor being about to leave the colony—they will be warranted sound and in good condition, and never to have been diseased. To a purchaser of the sheep, the improvements, dwelling, huts, yards, and utensils will be given in. For full particulars apply at Mr. William Hindson's, 2, Macquarie-place, Sydney; or to Messrs. Tress and Ashe, Agents, Bathurst; if by letter post paid 6696

MONEY TO LEND.

MONEY TO LEND, either in small or large amounts, upon any description of approved security, at a moderate rate of interest. Bills and promissory notes cashed. Money lent also on the deposit of diamonds, plate, or jewellery, as a collateral security. Apply to Mr. C. MARSH, No. 139, King-street, left hand side from George-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 6974

BEAUTIFUL AND ELIGIBLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, SITUATE NEAR THE MARKET-PLACE, AT THE BOTTOM OF ELIZABETH-STREET, IN THE GROWING AND IMPORTANT CITY OF SYDNEY.
TO BE POSSESSED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

TO THE TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, AND OTHER CITIZENS.

GENTLEMEN,—As nearly all the land within the heart of the city is either built upon or purchased for that purpose, whereby a great portion of you may be desirous of possessing a house and premises of your own, within a city of such growing importance as ours is daily,—it has been determined (whereby your views may be realised) to throw open that extensive piece of land, (adjoining and surrounding the Albion Brewery establishment and premises) for building purposes, by opening six streets of 40 feet wide; three of which will continue to meet those laid out on the Strawberry Hills; the other three are to commence from Elizabeth street, in a line with those laid out on the Riley Estate, to the top of Surry Hills; and as it is intended to leave a Square in the centre of this piece of land, two of the streets will pass through it, which will not only add to the beauty of the arrangements, but likewise render the allotments more healthy and respectable; and is intended, as far as practicable, to cause a degree of uniformity in the laying out and buildings, by this which style will be an ornament to the town.
The arrangements give a frontage of 13,318 feet, to be in allotments of 30 feet, by a depth of 73 feet 8 inches; on each allotment there is an abundance of the best water by sinking a few feet.
The conditions on which they are offered to the public (animated by a spirit of philanthropy, which all thinking readers will, I am sure, admit), are on lease for 21 years, at an annual rent of six pounds, (which is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the land, namely—at £4 per foot,) and at the end of the lease, the lessor will be paid half the value of all the substantial permanent buildings he may erect, or at his option, have the lease renewed, for a further 21 years, at an annual rent of nine pounds for each allotment.
Should sufficient applications be made within the next three months, to induce this arrangement to be carried out, the same will at once be adopted.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, to whom all applications are to be made in writing, and post-paid
JOHN TERRY HUGHES,
Albion House,
Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Sydney, March 25. 4979

TO WOOLGROWERS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool this season; they will also make advances on all kinds of colonial produce to be consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Campbell's Wharf.
Sydney, November 20 3/99

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL and TALLOW purchased, or advances made on same consigned to Messrs. Lyall Brothers and Co., London.
10548 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WOOL.

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, and other colonial produce, for shipment, or will make advances on the same.
JOUBERT AND MURPHY.
1898 Lower George-street.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

THE Undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, upon its arrival at his Stores, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* RENT FREE.
Commission for effecting sale only ONE PER CENT.
SAMUEL LYONS
Auctioneer,
George-street and Charlotte-place
August 4. 19?

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash. 325

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEP SKINS, purchased for Cash by SAMUEL DAVIS, Australian Store, Goulburn.
N.B.—No connexion with any other Store in the town. 4107

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, or will make advances on consignment to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Melville and Co.
R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.,
Hunter-street,
November 19. 3031

MATTHEW BARRY.

SHOULD this meet the eye of the above individual, who arrived in the colony about eleven years ago from Galway, in Ireland, he will hear of his sister Mary, by communicating with the undersigned.
H. J. WATSON,
Painter and Glazier,
6940 Bathurst.

MR. T. G. HARFORD.

SHOULD this meet the eye of the above-named individual, he is particularly requested to communicate with the undersigned.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
6777 Upper Fort-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, James Nainsby Shuttleworth, of O'Connell-street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman, formerly under articles of Clerkship to Mr. George John Rogers, of the City of Sydney aforesaid, Solicitor, and presently under articles of Clerkship to Mr. John Smith, of O'Connell-street aforesaid, Solicitor, do intend on the last day of the ensuing first Term to apply to the honourable the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the same Court.
Dated at Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, A.D 1847.
6828 JAMES N. SHUTTLEWORTH.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Jones and Dixon, horse dealers, York-street, terminates by mutual consent on Tuesday, the 18th May next.
All parties having claims against the said firm are requested to send in their accounts for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the said firm are required to make immediate payment.
All horses, gigs, break, saddles, bridles, harness, &c., remaining on hand will be sold on the above-named day.
J. B. JONES.
MARK DIXON.
Sydney, April 29. 6954

BARQUE "ANN MILN."

SHIPPERS by this Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for signature *immediately*, and all accounts must be rendered *in duplicate*, and the balance of passage-money paid on or before Friday, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
April 27. 6829

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

April 29.—*Elphinstone*, barque, 425 tons, Captain Young, from Hobart Town the 24th instant. Passengers—Rev. J. Beasley, Mrs. Beasley, three children, and two servants, Mrs. Russell, Mr. R. Willon, Mr. J. S. Adam, Mr. C. Stewart, Mr. W. Pugby, Mrs. Linton, Mr. E. Craven, and Mr. J. Perkins.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.—*William*, brig, 121 tons, Captain Lovett, for Launceston. Passengers—Captain Thom, Mr. Griffiths and two daughters, Miss Skillicoom, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryce.

April 29.—*Vixen*, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Stevens, for Moreton Bay. Passenger—Mr G. Watson.

April 29.—*Tamar*, steamer, 130 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. A. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and family, Mr. R. Coulston, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. H. B. Watson, Mrs. Turner, Miss Davis, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Mahers, Mr. and Mrs. Standon, and one constable.

CLEARANCES.

April 28.—*Diana*, brig, 163 tons, Captain Devlin, for Melbourne. Passengers — Mr. Maher, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Thomas.

April 28.—*Thomas Lord*, schooner, 70 tons, Captain Jones, for Port Phillip. Passenger—Mr. W. K. Bull.

April 29.—*Comet*, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Cork, for Port Nicholson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 29.—*Rambler*, 35, Goldsworthy, from Pampoola and Twofold Bay, with 50 casks tallow, 4 kegs butter, 1546 sheepskins, 21 bales wool, 41 hides; *Gipsy*, 32, Evans, from Broulee, with 32 tons potatoes, 60 bushels wheat; *Gleaner*, 14, Trim, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels shells; *Lapwing*, 13, Hodgkinson, from Shoalhaven, with 6000 feet cedar, 2 tons potatoes; *Rover*, 15, Shaw, from the Hawkesbury, with 500 bushels maize, 100 bushels of wheat; *Pedlar*, 18, Lessie, from Wollongong; with 130 bushels wheat, 80 bushels corn, 85 bags potatoes, 22 sides and 1 case leather, 1 ton bark, 10 casks butter; *Adventure*, 22, Lambert, from Broulee, with 23 tons potatoes; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 40 bales wool, 62 trusses hay, 20 bags charcoal, 340 bushels grain, 25 bags bran, 40 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 29.—*Dove*, 13, Hart, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; *Trial*, 23, Bamford, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Rosalind*, 12, Bragg, for Morpeth, in ballast; *Pedlar*, 18, Lessie, for Wollongong, in ballast; *Rover*, 15, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Lapwing*, 15, Hodgkinson, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; *Gleaner*, 14, Trim, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Gipsy*, 32, Evans, for Broulee, in ballast; *Elizabeth*, 32, Davis, for William River, in ballast; *Collcastle*, 26, M'Lean, for Broulee, with sundries; *Midas*, 26, for Newcastle, with sundries; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

April 29.—*Centaur*, ship, 530 tons, Captain Wood, from Hongkong and Singapore. Cargo from Hongkong—716 boxes tea, 38 tubs China ware, 9313 bags sugar, 1 pianoforte, 100 packages garden seats, 143 packages and 16 trunks chairs, 18 pairs iron wheels, 35 bundles mats, 6 boxes gold leaf, H. Moore; 1 box watches, 35 boxes ginger, 500 bags sugar, order. Cargo from Singapore—790 coils coir rope, 250 boxes window glass, Smith and Campbell.

EXPORTS.

April 29.—*Comet*, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Cork, for Port Nicholson: 4 puncheons rum, 18 barrels sugar, 20 boxes soap, 1 package harness, 24 bags maize, 2 bales leather, 1 box scales, 5 boxes and 10 chests tea, 1 case cheese, T. Buckland; 1 case calicos, James Mayo; 2 cases books, 4 boxes damaged figs, 2 cases window blinds, 13 boxes tea, 100 sheep, 2 bales leather, 1 roll oil cloth, R. Cook; 8 puncheons and 20 hogsheads rum, 12 casks sugar, 13 kegs tobacco, 66 tierces beef, 19 casks vinegar, 25 casks flour, 13 casks cocoa, 20 chests tea, 16 boxes soap, 3 cases lime-juice, 14 casks oatmeal, 3 cases merchandise, 2 iron chests, and 483 bags bread, H.M. Commissariat.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follows:—

For Port Nicholson.—By the *William Hill*, at noon, and *Star of China*, this evening, at 6.

For the Cape of Good Hope *via* Launceston.—By the *Maid of Cashmere*, this evening, at 6.

For Launceston.—By the *Raven*, this evening, at 6.

For England *via* Valparaiso.—By the *Alexander*, to-morrow evening, at 6

For Tahiti.—By the *Arche d'Alliance*, to morrow evening, at 6.

For Hobart Town.—By the *Louisa*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

For London.—By the *Ann Milne*, (P.O.P.) to morrow evening, at 6; and the *Sydney* on the evening of the 7th May, at 6.

HOBART TOWN.

Arrivals. — April 13. *Miranda*, schooner, from Port Albert. 17. *David* and *Flying Squirrel*, schooners, from Port Phillip. 18. *Waterlily*, schooner, from Sydney. 19, *Harpley*, ship, from Launceston. *Alert*, schooner. from Port Albert. 20. *Eagle* and *Rebecca*, schooners, from Port Albert.

Departures. — April 14 *Flying Dutchman*, brig, for the South Sea Fishery. 15. *Richmond*, American ship, Ellis, for the South Sea Fishery. 17. *Timbo*, schooner, for Adelaide; *Flying Squirrel*, schooner, for Port Phillip; and *Agenoria*, schooner, for Port Albert. 22. *Eagle*, schooner, for Port Albert. *Lillias*, schooner, for Port Phillip.

The "Harpley."—This fine ship, which arrived yesterday morning from Launceston, laden with wheat and wool for the British market, will start for London in a few days with invalids and others to the number of about 150.—*Colonial Times, April* 20.

The schooner *Timbo*, Gage, master, returned to port on Wednesday last under jury-masts, having been totally dismasted off South-west Cape. She left here for Adelaide on Saturday last.—*Ibid, April* 23.

LAUNCESTON.

Arrivals.—April 14. *Sherna*, brig, from Port Phillip. *John*, schooner, from Portland Bay. 20. *City of Sydney*, brig, 106 tons, Grant, from Mauritius. *Ranger*, schooner, from New Zealand.

Departures.—April 14. *Swan*, brig, for Port Phillip. 15. *Brothers*, schooner, for Port Fairy. 19 *Union*, brig, for Adelaide.

The *City of Sydney* has returned from the Mauritius; she left on the 1st March. The *Peri* sailed for Launceston on the same day. The *Catherine* was to leave on the 4th. The *Alice Brooks*, hence 10th January, arrived at Port Louis on 22nd February.—*Launceston Examiner, April* 24.

The barque *Dyson* was to sail from Liverpool for Sydney on the 1st January.

The *Elphinstone* has made an excellent run from Hobart Town, having left on Saturday evening last. She has merely called at this port to land passengers, her destination being Singapore, for which port she will sail on Sunday next. The schooner *Waterlily*, hence, arrived at Hobart Town on the 18th instant, and was to sail again for Sydney on Tuesday last. There had been no arrivals at Hobart Town, from England, subsequent to the *Elphinstone*.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.—The *Rose* will be laid up to receive new boilers on her return from the Hunter, to-morrow. The *Thistle* will make three trips to the Hunter weekly, while the *Rose* is laid up, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving Morpeth at eight A.M., and Sydney at ten P.M., of these day. The *Tamar* will continue in the Moreton Bay trade. The *Shamrock* will be detained til Wednesday the 5th May, in consequence of her being put on the slip to be painted, but will resume her regular day of starting on the 1st June.

The whaling barque *Lucy Ann*, Barr, hence the 13th June, 1846, is reported by Captain Spurling, of the *Nelson*, as having touched at Stewart's Island early in February last, with 240 barrels sperm oil.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even.
30	FRIDAY	6 41	5 19	8 38	8 56

Moon: full, 30 min. past 11, P.M., April 30.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1847.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE BAR.

In another column we have given (by request) an extract from the *Law Reporter* on 'the Practice of Retainers,' in which a good deal of ingenuity is displayed on the question whether it is right for a barrister to do that which is wrong—whether, in the discharge of his professional duties, the rules laid down by his "order" ought not to outweigh the dictates of reason and morality. Some of the authorities therein cited decide in the affirmative: the Attorney-General of New South Wales would appear to concur with such decision; while the Chief Justice of the colony not only pronounces in the negative, but so pronounces in the most emphatic and indignant terms.

The points raised by the discussion between these honourable and learned functionaries are two—as to the merits of the particular rule, and as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the Bar.

The purport of the rule is, as we gather from what has been reported in our own journal, that if, after the lapse of a given time, a suitor omit to send an additional fee to the barrister by whom, up to that point, his cause has been conducted, the learned gentleman may be retained by the adverse party, and so, in the language of a late noble lord, "turn his back upon himself." Now, in our view, this rule has iniquity stamped upon its front. It is degrading to the advocate, insulting to the Court, prejudicial to the administration of justice, and offensive to public morals. Under any circumstances, and with the most judicious regulations that can be framed for its guidance, the profession of an advocate is nothing but a necessary evil. The incompetence of suitors to state, elucidate, and defend their own cases, compels them to call in the assistance of persons who make it their business to state, elucidate, and defend all cases placed in their hands. Hence the *necessity* of barristers. But what a position do these learned gentlemen occupy! Their tongues and pens, their brains and consciences, are let out to hire. According to the instructions accompanying their fees, their task is to assert or contradict the true, to vindicate or attack the just. With them, what *is* true or what *is* just, forms no part of the question they have to consider; but simply what are the interests they have been paid for upholding. This position is well understood by society at large; and hence it is only after making ample allowance for the exigencies of litigation, and exercising all the charity that can be brought to bear upon the subject, that society refrains from looking upon the Bar as a standing reproach to the moral dignity of man.

There can be no need, therefore, to make this position worse than it already is. There can be no wisdom, no common discretion, in setting the forbearance of society at defiance. But the usage referred to does this in the most brazen-faced manner. It not only shocks the public sense of right—it even outrages the decencies of appearance. It dares to do wrong without any of those refined artifices, those external embellishments, by which the looker-on is so often imposed upon and captivated. Its misdeeds are paraded in all their naked deformity.

Well might His Honor the Chief Justice declare, from the Bench, that "so far from approving of these rules, *he actually despised them*; and if he were a member of the Bar, *he would cast them to the winds*, in every case where they had a tendency to embarrass him, or to lead to an undesirable or questionable position." There spoke a British, a Christian Judge. We honour him for this noble burst of scorn and indignation, and we are sure that by it he has won the admiration and esteem of the intelligent public. We wish, for the sake of the Bench, of the Bar, and of the community, that his learned colleagues had given utterance to a similar feeling. We wish, too, for the sake of another class of the profession, that the name of the attorney whose "sharp practice" was at the bottom of all the mischief, had transpired. The public would have liked to know the man who had thus played the tempter—the man who, having no conscience of his own, had dared to treat the Bar, the Court, and the public, as if they were equally destitute with himself of a moral sense.

Let us mention, however, to the honour of the profession, that, as the Attorney-General gives us to understand, the barristers themselves, previously to the censure pronounced by the Chief Justice, had undertaken the reform of this vile section in the law of retainers. So much the better. The sooner they set themselves right, the sooner will they allay the indignation which the affair has created out of doors.

But the Attorney-General protests against the right of the Court to interfere with his learned "order." He denies its jurisdiction; and asserts the entire competency of the Bar to regulate its own proceedings, and to control its own practitioners. There can be no doubt that in matters of mere detail, and in whatever concerns their own relations and intercourse amongst themselves, the learned gentlemen may be left to legislate and to govern in their own way. But in their dealings with the public, in their proceedings in open Court, where they sustain the position of "ministers of justice, assisting the Bench to dispose rightly, and with fairness, of the claims of the suitors," they are amenable to public opinion and to judicial authority. For all that is identified with the administration of justice in the superior Courts, the Judges are responsible to the Sovereign and to the country. The Bar is so identified, and the Judges are bound to see that its practitioners do not defeat or embarrass the great ends for which the tribunals of the land have been erected and are maintained. If it be true that "the Bar is public property," then is it incumbent on the Bench to take care that that property be not depreciated in value or impaired in usefulness, whether by the low cunning of attorneys, or by the misconduct of the holders of briefs.

MAURITIUS NEWS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Mauritius Mail, of the 16th February.*)

The first month of 1847 has been auspicious for the rest of the year. Many useful improvements are making and on the eve of being made, which were much required. A Report on the despatch of Earl Grey on immigration has been presented and discussed in Council. The whole of the recommendations of the minister were voted, excepting the amount of stamp duty which was reduced from 40s. to 20s., and from 20s. to 10s, for re-engagements as proposed in the Report; and the amount to be paid by the immigrant abandoning the cultivation of the cane, from 5s to 4s. per month. It only remains now for the Council to pass a law based on the Report. The arrival of Mr. Partridge, the new Deputy Commissary of Police, has brought about a most effectual and requisite alteration in that department: discipline and order prevail, policemen are seen in all parts of the town in continual movement, and the public are protected in the night as well as the day, and are not obliged at their own expense to pay watchmen. The next step will be the extension of this system to the country.

According to the statement published in the *Government Gazette* the

	£	s.	d.
Receipts of the Colony for 1846 were	321,358	15	4½
Expenditure	265,142	17	6¼

The estimate of the colonial contingent expenditure for the present year, including £55,051 6s. 6d. for immigration, amounts to £162,871 4s. 3d. No provision having been made therein for the Queen's gardens at Pamplemousses, a discussion took place in the Council, from which it appeared that the Finance Committee had refused to vote any sum from the bad state in which the gardens were kept by the manager, Mr. Newman. His Excellency named a Committee of the Council to report on the matter. A Committee, not members of Council, have already reported on the gardens, and have pointed out the uselessness of such an establishment as it present exists; Mr. Newman has addressed an answer to his Excellency the Governor, wherein he makes use of very strong, not to say abusive language towards the Committee.

New regulations have passed the Council for the Bazaar (now changed to market), some of them judicious, but others ridiculous.

Sir W. Gomm has communicated to the Rev. Dr. Collоar, Bishop of Milève, the head of the Catholic Church, that he has been charged by the Secretary of State to authorise the recall of the Abbé Eggermont, who was sent away from the colony for having performed a Cæsarean operation. This act of justice on the part of the Minister has been well received in the colony.

A petition to Her Majesty has lately been published and signed by several merchants, tradesmen, &c., against the late Ordinances on the sale of spirits, prohibiting the sale of colonial rum by retail and heavily taxing stills, which is an encouragement for the consumption of foreign spirits to the detriment of that made in the colony. As the principle of these laws is similar to those lately disapproved by the Minister, it is expected they will share the same fate.

In the course of the month Mr. Broomfield, Civil Architect, again agitated a subject which would be of the highest utility to the town if ever effected. In two letters published in the *Mauricien*, this gentleman has recommended the formation of a Company, for cutting a tunnel through the Pouce Mountain, so as to insure a good and certain supply of water to the town at all seasons, and open a communication with the centre of the island. His estimation of the expense of this work is estimated at £21,608. The same journal of the 1st February contains a letter on this subject from Mr. Millward, Civil Architect, estimating the expense at £95,000; his calculations are supported by various precedents in Europe.

The Association of Planters and Merchants are continuing their meetings, and are now in full communication with the Mauritius Association of London. Many of the errors of our local administration will in this way be laid before the Secretary of State, and many of the changes required urged upon him. The London Association had addressed to the Secretary of State requiring for our colony the same privilege as elsewhere exists, that of being allowed to meet together, and it is to be hoped that the answer will be favourable. Nothing is more ridiculous than to bring into use old laws that are no wise in unison with the times we live in. If all the old laws not repealed in England were to be now practised, we should return to semi-barbarism.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

Extract of the Report of Immigration Committee at their Meetings of 21st January, and 3rd February, 1847.

The Committee consider the scheme recommended by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in his late despatch, is well calculated to ensure all the advantages which the colony is entitled to derive from the immigration and labour of Indian immigrants, in compensation for the great sacrifice which it has made for that special purpose, and suggests the following leading modifications and regulations. A general census of all the Indian immigrants for the better establishment of the register which his Lordship recommends, and for the assurance of regularity in the tickets.

To raise the sum to be paid to any immigrant anxious for a free passage back to India before the expiration of his time to £1 10s. for every year wanting.

To reduce the monthly tax of all immigrants not working on estates to 4s instead of 5s.

To fix the stamp duty on engagements—for a year, at 25s.; for six months, at 15s.; for three months, at 10s; and half this sum at the renewal.

To allow the master 4d. per diem instead of 2d. for every day of absence of any immigrant.

A notice of two months for an agreement of one year, and one month for six months.

Every immigrant refunding the cost of his passage to be liberated from the operation of this ordinance.

The report afterwards examines the objections of his Lordship to the ordinance regulating the duties of master and servants, lately disapproved, and points out the benefits of most of the regulations therein established.

COMMERCIAL RETROSPECT.

The holidays at the beginning, and the bad weather at the end of last month somewhat impeded business, especially on the wharf. The shipment of sugar has been only half what it was during the previous month, but exceeding that of the same month in 1846 by nearly 4,000,000 lbs. Sales of provisions and other goods have been made in the middle of the month to some extent, but scarcely any piece goods have been disposed of.

Exchange and Money Market.—The same high rates still continue, but the specie lately arrived, and that expected from India and England, will tend to reduce an exchange which has ruled so high all through shipping season, and has made a considerable difference in the value of our produce. Most of the negociations have been done at 12 and 13 per cent. discount for six months' bills, whilst bills at three months (but for no great amount) have been placed at 7 per cent discount. Negociations in bills on Calcutta and Madras at sixty days sight have been at 48 to 48½ c. per company's rupee. Treasury bills have not been in demand, and may be quoted at par. A bottomry bond of 18,000 dollars, secured on the ship *Nabob*, her freight and cargo, payable 30 days after her arrival in London, was placed at 18 per cent discount.

Sovereigns have been rather abundant, and have sold at from 3½ to 4 per cent premium. British silver has fluctuated from 2½ to 4 per cent. premium. Other moneys are not in demand. The *Bittern* brought 260,000 Company's rupees from Calcutta on the 1st instant.

Sugar.—The quantity sold has not been large, but prices have been a little higher than last month—6000 bags put up and sold on the 13th, obtained an advance which has been well maintained since, fine yellow having sold as high as 5 85.

The following are the average quotation o the sales during the month:

Fine yellow	5 55	to	5 85
Good and middling ditto	5	to	5 40
Low ditto............	4 60	to	4 75
Fine good and middling grey ..	4 60	to	5
Low grey and brown	4 50	to	4 75

Sirops have lately been sought after, but there are few in the market; the price paid for 1st to 3rd qualities are 4 65 to 3 25.

The Weather.—From the 17th January to the 7th February we have had continual rains. On the 26th ultimo we were visited by squalls, and the weather bore a bad appearance, which continued till the 1st of February. The barometer fell as low as 29·50 English, and 27 80 French. On the 6th and 7th February it again blew very hard, and did some little damage. The accounts from the country report that at Plaines-Wilhems and Moka the gale was severely felt. According to the theory of the laws of storms, Mauritius must have been only in the outer circles of these gales, which no doubt passed to the north of our island.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Banco Sittings.

Before their Honors the three Judges.

THE QUEEN *v.* PHILLIPS.

This was a rule *nisi* calling upon one George Phillips to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for perjury.

Mr. Foster appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Windeyer showed cause against it.

The person against whom a criminal information was now sought, had been subpœnaed as a witness in an action for trespass, tried last *nisi prius* sittings, but as he did not appear, an attachment was moved for. This was refused upon an affidavit of Phillips, who swore that the gentleman who served him with the subpœna did not produce the original writ, &c., and affidavits were now filed to show that such writ had been produced to Phillips.

Their Honors were of opinion that a sufficient *primâ facie* case had been made out to go for a grand jury, and that the circumstances were such as to call for further investigation before a Jury. The rule was therefore made absolute.

BORTHWICK *v.* BINGLE.

In this case the defendant had obtained judgment on demurrer, with leave for the plaintiff to amend, and a Judge's order had been obtained by the latter for the filing of a plan showing the close, &c., which the defendant claimed as a part of his run.

Mr. Lowe was about to make some statement with reference to the case, but as the learned gentleman held no brief in his case, Mr. Fisher objected to his being heard, and their Honors sustained the objection.

Their Honors granted a rule *nisi*, returnable on the first day of next term, suspending the Judge's order in the mean time.

THE QUEEN *v.* O'BRIEN.

This was a rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. C. O'Brien to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for collusion, and particularly in the performance of his duty as a magistrate.

Mr. Windeyer appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Lowe showed cause against it; but the argument was not terminated when the Court rose.

Business for To-day.—This being the last day of term, the first business will be the admission of attorneys; after which, ordinary motions will be taken. The Court will next hear the remainder of the argument on the Queen *v.* O'Brien; and, if time permits, the case of Millton *v.* Brown, a demurrer.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

A public meeting of the subscribers to the Cathedral fund, and of the members of the Church of England generally, was held in the School-room, Castlereagh-street, on Monday evening last, the Lord Bishop in the chair. The meeting was most numerously and respectably attended, a large number of ladies forming part of the audience.

His Lordship opened the business of the meeting with prayer.

The Bishop then rose and said, that before entering into the specified proceedings of the meeting, it would be necessary for him to claim the indulgence of the meeting to a few preliminary observations which he felt bound to make. The main object for which they were assembled was to receive the Report of the Committee, which had been appointed to superintend the continuance of the building of St. Andrew's Cathedral. That Report would, he believed, be gratifying to all present, not only as to the amount subscribed, but in the advance of the work, so honourable to the Church generally, and so conducive to the promotion of the high and holy interests to which the energies of that Church were directed. It had been affirmed, and he believed truly, that there was no work that could not be effected by the combination of numbers with perseverance. Formerly, the great aids to religion, the building of churches and cathedrals, were carried on not by the members of the Church generally, but by individuals who, possessing money or property, were induced to devote it to religious purposes. They, however, lived in different times. The grand architectural buildings which adorned and beautified the home country were reared by other hands, but now it was the duty and the pleasure of the members of the Church to combine to raise those temples of God which were useful or conducive to his worship. Uniting combination with perseverance, he feared no obstacle in their way: but they must combine—they must persevere. The members of the Church had combined—they had combined energetically, but he feared there had been some want of the disposition to persevere. He spoke under the truth when he said that twenty churches had been projected and commenced that were at the present at a stand still. The subscribers seemed to expect that if the work was not done at once it would not be done at all. But he hoped yet to see the spirit which urged the projection of such works revived, and that not only would the members of the Church see the necessity of them, but would strenuously and perseveringly endeavour to carry them out. Not only would their immediate descendants, but ages to come would profit by their exertions. The object for which they were at that meeting assembled was not one of mere passing or temporary interest: it was not merely to rear a fit and worthy temple to God, but to give proof to after ages of their faith and reverence of God's holy religion. And how could they show their reverence to God without building to him temples fitting to his glory? Would the deeper feelings of their hearts allow them, themselves to dwell in houses of splendour and grandeur whilst they cared not for the structure of the mansion of their Lord? No matter in what dwellings they lived—the best, the grandest they could erect, should be devoted to God; and sure he was, that amongst them all, when they came to look back on the expenditure of the past year, not one would be found who would not refer to his subscription to the Cathedral as the most satisfactory part of that expenditure, and the one in the recollection of which he enjoyed the greatest pleasure. All must look gladly on the improving aspect of the Cathedral. They must look upon it as the means of extending the Church of Christ; and all who had contributed to it, though it were only for the material adornment of the Church, must feel that they, like the woman who poured her box of precious ointment on the Saviour's head, had not performed their work in vain. He might say to all that had given in this spirit, that they had not given in vain—that they had done what they could do—and the blessing of God was on their gifts. It was now his part and theirs to turn from the efforts of the past, and look to the future. They had to look forward from this anniversary of the renewal of their efforts, and to contemplate how much remained to be done. By the next anniversary he hoped the walls of the Cathedral would be raised nearly to the height to which it was proposed to raise them, and it laid with them to say when those walls should be made available as a temple of God. Would they now leave off their exertions? Would they leave incomplete the great and holy work in which they were engaged? The earnest of the past gave assurance for the future, and he looked forward with full confidence that the Church would do its duty. In conclusion, it became him to state that he had received a letter from Mr. Bland, one of the Members of the City, who in excusing himself from attendance on the meeting in consequence of urgent professional engagements, had also forwarded his subscription of £10 in furtherance of the great object. He would now call upon the Secretary to read the Report.

Mr. William Jones then read the Report as follows:—

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney, held in this School Room on the 3rd of April, 1846, for the purpose of effecting arrangements for the completion of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew's, in presenting their first annual report, beg leave to congratulate the Churchmen and citizens of Sydney, upon the success which has attended the Committee's first appeal to the public.

It will be borne in mind, that at the meeting already referred to, it was clearly pointed out, that the completion of the edifice, was an object of far less difficulty than the popular opinion would seem to anticipate; and that the cost of erection distributed over a period of four years (the estimated time required) would be found to be so moderate an annual charge, that little doubt could be reasonably entertained, but that the requisite funds would be cheerfully subscribed.

It had been estimated that the sum of six thousand pounds would be sufficient for the completion of the walls of the Cathedral: the roofing in of the whole edifice with slate; the glazing the windows with plain glass, and the fitting up of the interior in a simple, but efficient style, for the due celebration of divine service; and it was proposed that this sum of £6000 should be raised in four equal portions of £1500 per annum, the latter amount being subdivided amongst one hundred and fifty subscribers; who would either from their own incomes contribute £10 annually—or undertake the responsibility of collecting that sum during the same period; but again subdivided into still smaller portions, so as to embrace the means and condition of every class of the community.

It is with much pleasure that your Committee, at the close of the first of those four years, are able to report, that the prescribed sum of fifteen hundred pounds has been paid into the hands of their treasurer.

But in addition to the mere collection of the funds requisite for the effectual prosecution of their design, your Committee were entrusted with other powers, in the exercise of which they venture to hope they have exercised that just discretion which will meet with the decided approval of this meeting.

The election of an architect was the first subject which occupied the attention of your Committee, and Mr. Blacket had been strongly recommended to them as a gentleman well qualified for the office, from the circumstance of his having made the principles of ecclesiastical architecture his peculiar study.

After a careful examination of the whole question, it was finally agreed upon by your Committee, that no impediment existed to their proceeding to the election of any architect, whom they in their judgment might consider most competent for the work.

They were, however, at the same time, desirous of avoiding every ground of offence, and of acting with due respect to the arguments which had been urged upon their attention in behalf of the late architect. They therefore considered that under the circumstances of the case it would be most advisable to put both gentlemen in nomination as candidates for the office, and to decide the question by election.

It would be superfluous in this report to recapitulate the testimonial evidence which was adduced before your Committee in favour of the respective candidates: suffice it to say that Mr. Blacket was elected to the office.

The services of an experienced church architect having been thus secured, it became a matter of much importance to your Committee to receive from him a full report upon the existing state of those portions of the fabric which had already been built; together with his opinion and recommendation upon various particulars intimately connected with the successful prosecution of the work.

In the mean time, however, the attention of your Committee had been directed by the Lord Bishop of Australia to the dilapidated state of the fencing round the building, and to the utter lawlessness with which the Cathedral close and the adjoining burial-ground had been long invaded by persons regardless of all propriety; his Lordship at the same time suggesting that the erection of a small cottage on the ground for some person to live in as a guard to the place would be a serviceable precaution.

In the propriety of his Lordship's suggestion, your Committee very heartily concurred: for it appeared to them that not only was the precaution requisite, considered only as a temporary measure, but that it would moreover become a matter of necessity for the protection of the works when in progress; and they therefore determined upon the expenditure of the sum requisite for the erection of a cottage of the description required, and the reparation of the fencing. The cottage now being occupied by a person well recommended to them, who for the consideration of house rent alone, is well satisfied to act as watchman over the enclosure.

It now becomes the duty of your Committee to make you acquainted with the leading particulars contained in the Report of the Architect upon the condition of that portion of the building already completed, and of the measures which were adopted in consequence.

On an examination of the foundations which had been laid for the tower of the Cathedral, with the view of ascertaining their sufficiency for the support of the superstructure intended to be raised upon them, according to a design obtained from England after they were laid:—they were found to be not only totally inadequate in point of massiveness, but also in mere dimensions much smaller than the tower itself.

Various plans were suggested by the architect, by which the difficulty might, to a certain extent, be obviated; but it was evident to your Committee that any such temporary expedients would be eventually unsatisfactory to the public: and as the entire removal of the foundations was most strongly recommended by the architect, as the only effectual means of remedying the defect, the measure was unanimously approved.

Your Committee have the satisfaction of assuring you, that this arrangement met with the cordial approval of the Bishop of Australia:—so much so, that in order to avoid any encroachment upon the *subscribed fund*, his Lordship most generously placed at their disposal the additional sum of 250*l*. towards the liquidation of the expenses which would be incurred.

The architect, however, whilst prosecuting his design, with a zeal which your Committee feel it incumbent upon them to bring under the especial consideration of this meeting, devised a plan by which not only could additional Church accommodation be afforded for no less than from four to five hundred persons, without any proportional increase of expense being incurred; but by which also a building of a more truly cathedral character could be produced, and consequently more worthy of the original design of the subscribers.

The removal of the tower foundations having been determined upon as an absolutely necessary measure, scope was thereby given for any improvement in the details of the general superstructure, which might be deemed advisable. Instead, therefore, of occupying a certain portion of the lands at the western extremity, as the site of a single tower, which could not possibly be made serviceable for any important internal accommodation, but which must have stood solely as an ornamental adjunct to the main building, the architect proposed that the walls of the nave should be extended as far as the western boundary of the existing foundations, and that in lieu of the single tower, two smaller ones should be erected at the extremities of the aisles, after the manner of Canterbury, Westminster, and many other English cathedrals—by which arrangement not only would the whole area enclosed by the walls of the Cathedral be made available for public worship—but great advantage would also be obtained, in an architectural point of view, by the addition of a *western front*, which must have been sacrificed had the original design been persisted in.

The addition of a low lantern tower, rising from the juncture of the transepts with the nave and chancel, was also proposed by your architect as a provision necessary in all buildings of the cruciform character for the counteraction of the lateral thrust of the clerestory arches of the transept.

After mature deliberation, these recommendations of the architect were cordially approved of by your Committee, and finally sanctioned by the Lord Bishop.

Your Committee having determined upon the plans and elevations for the building the erection of which was entrusted to their care, advertised for tenders for the removal of such portions of the existing foundations as it was found necessary to take up, and for the relaying of those required for the prosecution of the new design.

Although not heretofore mentioned in this report, it had been at the very outset of proceedings pointed out to your Committee by their architect, that even if the original design of the single tower were to be carried out according to the plans produced, the removal of the south wing of St. Andrew's school-house would be necessary, as it had been built in immediate contact with the tower foundation originally laid down, but which it was now found necessary to enlarge, in order to admit of the proposed tower being built.

The taking down of the south wing of the school-house was therefore included in the terms of the first contract your Committee entered into, as an obstacle which would equally have impeded their operation in the prosecution of either design; but the cost of re-building what has now become the eastern wing, was not considered as legitimately chargeable upon the general fund; and it was therefore determined that such cost should be defrayed from private resources.

The main features of the contract, however, were the removal of the existing tower foundations, and making the necessary excavations for, and laying others according to the approved design, containing about ten thousand feet of masonry, and for which the tender of Arthur Jones and Company was accepted to the amount of £418 10s.

About four months were occupied in the performance of this contract (including a considerable delay occasioned by long continued rains), and it is due to the contractors to observe, that the work throughout has been performed to the entire satisfaction of your Committee, and has been approved of by all who have examined it.

For the second contract also, which is now in progress, Arthur Jones and Company were the successful competitors, in the amount of £1123. It will comprise about 16,000 feet of chiselled stone-work, in a girt of wall three hundred and thirty feet long, and varying from ten to fifteen feet in height, extending from the north to the south transept, round the western front, and including the whole of the base course of the building within those limits; the southern and western doorways with their panellings complete, all the half columns and buttresses to the westward of the transepts—and the sills of the windows of the nave and western front; an amount of work which, when completed, will present a most effective appearance, and will, it is hoped, prove a powerful stimulant to continued support.

The dimensions of the cathedral when finished will be as follows:—The external length from east to west, 178 feet; length of the trancepts from north to south, 116 feet; internally—the length of the nave from the western door to the entrance of the choir will be 106 feet, and of the choir from its entrance to the eastern window, 53 feet; the breadth of the nave and side aisles will be 62 feet; and of the choir within the screens, 27 feet. The height of the western towers will be 116 feet, of the lantern tower 84 feet; and of the roof 64 feet—dimensions which in some respects will bear comparison with those of some of the cathedrals of England.

The contract for that portion of the building now in progress will be completed in October next; but as it has been laid down by your Committee as a principle of action, on no account to be departed from, "that no work shall be contracted for until the requisite funds have been paid into the hands of their treasurer," and as the fund in hand is already pledged very nearly to its full amount, it has become necessary for your Committee on this occasion to appeal to the inhabitants of the city, and of the colony in general, for the continuance of their subscriptions; and your Committee are the more anxious to impress this principle upon the attention of the public, as the architect is preparing the plans and specifications for a third contract; tenders for which will be advertised for so soon as the state of the funds will permit.

Your Committee, however, are by no means despondent; but, on the contrary, entertain a lively hope that as their first appeal was responded to in so prompt a manner, notwithstanding so many disadvantages, so their second solicitation for support will be met in an equally generous spirit. Those disadvantages no longer exist—what was heretofore doubtful has been made certain—a design has been elaborated and approved—all the minor requisites for the continuous progress of the structure have been prepared; and it is presumed that upon careful examination it will be found that sufficient has been done, and is in the course of being done, to give proof of the earnest desire of your Committee to carry on the work to a successful issue, should circumstances permit.

It rests, therefore, entirely with the public to decide whether they will by their cordial co-operation assist in the erection of a building which shall be a demonstration of their zeal as Churchmen; or from apathy, suffer the results of their first united effort to remain a lasting memorial against them.

The Rev. Robert Allwood moved the first resolution: "That the Report now read by the Secretary be adopted by the meeting." He did not believe it possible that any meeting could have listened to that Report without feelings of thankfulness and encouragement. Thankfulness for the generous manner in which numbers had come forward already to join in this great work; and encouragement in the belief that the success of their past efforts would not prove to have been made in vain;—that looking to the past would but be an incentive to increased and renewed exertions, and a re-awakening of the spirit which was so worthily devoted to this cause. They could, therefore, look forward with hope, and with that hope must mingle some share of gratitude to the Committee whose indefatigable exertions had placed them in their present position. To that Committee, the thanks of the meeting, of the members of the Church of England, were most justly due. Perhaps no one in the meeting might so perfectly express this feeling as himself, although a member of that Committee *ex officio*, he had never attended any one of its meetings. When the design of the completion of the Cathedral was first started, he must confess that he had not given to the great objects that design involved, all the importance they merited. He had not deemed the object so important to the welfare and extension of the Church, as another one which he had then in contemplation. This, however, appeared not to be the opinion of the Church,—and so far from feeling any disappointment at the difference of opinion, he could only say that he deeply rejoiced in the success which had hitherto attended their undertaking. The raising of this church was to the glory of God, and therein he rejoiced, yea and he would rejoice. Even although he had preferred another means to the promotion of that glory, very sorry should he be to think that from his former opinions he was any way deficient in sympathy for the present object. Far from it,—with the full fervour of that English, and he hoped religious feeling, which had led to that meeting, he truly and fully believed that the highest and best temple raised by hands that could be raised, should be devoted to the service of the Almighty—that Churchmen ought to manifest in their public acts of worship and adoration, that zeal and adoration which they profess to him who is the Giver of all good things. The object of the building of the Cathedral was to advance the glory of God, and in this work, not only in imitation of those who had gone before them, who had erected the temples which adorned and beautified their father land, they had not sought to spare aught "out of the goods that perish." Combined with the feelings of religion, this building called into operation the advancement of art and science, and to such a work good men would give according to their ability, as if they were called to account for the benefits they enjoyed. They must feel a sentiment of reproach that they should be living in their own comfortable homes while the house of their God was lying waste. Never could they pass by its bare unfinished walls, without feeling how lax their own and their fellow-churchmen's efforts had been for the advancement of the Church. But the appeal that had been made had not been made in vain. The impulse which had incited this good work had been renewed, and all that he could exhort them to do was, to "go on." Their exertions must not cease, and ere many years had passed, he trusted with a devout and a sincere trust, that those walls which had so long remained an object of lamentation to the members of the Church of England, and of scoff and mockery to its enemies and persecutors, would rise in the fulness of their fair and noble proportions, to testify of that one and holy Church which they acknowledged, and of the piety and zeal of the Churchmen of the day.

Sir Alfred Stephen (His Honor the Chief Justice) seconded the resolution. He was one who from the first had been extremely sanguine of the success of this undertaking, and he could not but express his delight at attending a meeting, in which it had been proclaimed that their work had so successfully begun. The omen was a good one, and the same feeling which had led him to augur favourably of its commencement led him now with additional confidence to speak in hope of its successful termination. The reverend speakers who had preceded him had alluded to topics of Christian duty, to which it would be hardly decorous for him to allude, or at least to dwell upon. But in the duty which was imposed upon him of seconding the resolution, he felt that he might draw their attention to one fact. That fact was, that during the past year an enormous tract of territory, productive of a vast amount of wealth, had been discovered and explored. The successful expeditions of Sir Thomas Mitchell and Dr Leichhardt, had both been the means of a development of the resources of wealth in the colony to an incalculable extent. The exertions of these two gentlemen had conferred the advantages of a sphere where great wealth was to be gathered. To one of these, his friend Dr. Leichhardt, the inhabitants of the colony had subscribed a testimonial not less honorable to those who gave, than to him by whom it was accepted. But he could not but feel—while exulting in the blessing thus gained, and thus acknowledged, that there was an acknowledgment deeper, higher, which they had not only as individuals, but as a nation to render to the High God, who had brought the labours of these gentlemen to a successful conclusion. He it was who watched over them in the manifold dangers of their expeditions, he it was that enabled them to triumph over these dangers, to preserve their lives, and energies through them, and to him therefore the gratitude and devotion of Christians ought to be most freely and devoutly given. He spoke to them, not as they had been spoken to by men who were empowered to instruct them in religious matters, but as a citizen amongst them, one who had as they had, many ties and connections around him, and to whom the recollection of the recent numerous benefits they had received, spoke with a voice which called for acknowledgment and gratitude. Feeling this as a citizen, feeling too as a Protestant, he must own that he stood disgraced, to think that Sydney should so long have been without a Cathedral Church; but, how much more disgraced to know and feel that the infant walls of such a church; which earnest Christians had raised, had been left to moulder and decay. In Britain these buildings had been raised, truly it had been observed, by the munificence of individuals. They as a community must perform their work combinedly, because the community was relatively and even positively poor. But they had the fact before them; they acknowledged to be 60,000 in number, and considering the number of Protestants out of that number, was it not disgraceful to themselves that the required funds could not be provided to erect this Cathedral. It was in general easy to raise the promise of a subscription for any object which temporarily interested the sympathies of the population, but experience had induced him to say, that the best test of the sincerity of those who promised, was the getting in of the money. There were two classes into which he feared many people fell. The first of these was that class which professed that it was unable to give, that its means were not equal to give what it believed its station called upon it to give; but he could assure that class that if they gave only as they felt they had a right to give, however small the donations were, they had done their duty in the sight of God. In the awarding of the gift every man must be his own judge, but he must be judged, not by his fellow-men's opinions, but by his own feelings and his own conscience. The other class was that which, having the means, had not the disposition to give, and it was with pain he owned he was almost forced to blush for many whose names appeared with subscriptions very inadequate to their means. Still, however, he entertained the same sanguine feeling which he had entertained when first this undertaking was projected. He believed the past success was an omen of future prosperity, and although some at the first might have been despondent, yet he felt assured that now the disposition of the public had been proved, that to use a common expression, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," would not be made in vain. With these feelings he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put and passed.

The Rev. Mr. Sconce moved the second resolution—"That the erection of a Cathedral Church in this colony, being a work most desirable, not only as the means of removing the reproach attaching to this extensive diocese of the Church of England, in having so long been destitute of its essential and distinctive symbol, but also as conducive to the architectural adornment of the metropolis, this meeting do pledge itself to renewed exertion for the accomplishment of this important national design." It might well be supposed that as the incumbent of the parish of St. Andrew, he was more absorbingly interested in the business of the evening than any person in the room. Since the last occasion on which they were here assembled in order to concert measures for re-entering upon the goodly work in which they were engaged up to the present time, there had scarcely been a day that he had not been on the spot, watching with lively and hopeful pleasure the progress of the building. During the first two years of his ministry in that parish, he was there every day, for the daily service in the temporary Cathedral required his constant attendance; but it was with very different feelings that his eyes then rested on the half finished choir that had so long borne witness to the apathy of the Churchmen of Sydney. It told of feeble efforts for the glory of God checked in the very outset. It testified of faint stirrings of conscience stifled in the birth. It was the voice of Sydney raised once in confession of God, and anon suppressed, as by some spirit of evil, claiming men's individual service. Here was a city full of noble houses, full of wealth, full of Christians,—Christians with hearts and hands—a city boasting of its rapid, its mighty growth—a city boasting of peculiar blessings from Almighty God—a city not of yesterday, not a year old, not ten years old, but seven times ten. Yet all this while, or certainly for more than half a century, it had done absolutely nothing for the honour of God in providing Him a house; for the old churches, such as they were, were built by Government. At length in very shame it was compelled to admit that from out the midst of the surrounding evidences of human wealth, human pride, human grandeur, it would be well that there should arise at least one temple that should be indeed a palace for the King of Kings. And something was done; but what was it? A mere witness, as he had already said, of their stagnant Christianity. Many a heart, he doubted not, had been often moved, as had his own, to shame and grief and indignation, when passing those roofless walls,—where contrasting the damp, and grass-grown, and ruin-like area of the deserted sanctuary with the busy, thriving, bustling streets and houses that seemed to look up in derision, in mockery, of the reproaches which it frowned upon them. There was something melancholy at all times in an unfinished work; but when that work was symptomatic of the mind of men; when it was, as it were, a pulse by which men's hearts were known, then indeed did the total cessation of such a work impress all right-thinking people with a spirit of despondency and dejection. And was not a work like theirs an index of men's minds? Look at other works—look at one city filled with theatres, and club-houses, and assembly-rooms, and halls of feasting, and exhibitions, and places of fashionable and expensive amusement of all sorts. Look at another, like their own, consisting almost entirely of stores of costly merchandise, range after range of stately buildings, stored with the wealth of nations. In either case they might form at a glance a very accurate judgment of the general character of the inhabitants. And what was the character for Godliness that the city would bear in the sight of some newly arrived Churchman as he first walked through the streets? One single spire would meet his eye, rising from a building of a plain and homely description, more suited to an infant city than to one that had attained to mature years, one that numbered within its bounds 40,000 inhabitants! One spire he would see—one humble building contemptibly mean when compared with the immediately adjacent houses—and three churches not unfinished only, but to all appearance hopelessly unfinished, left untouched year after year. Till last year, he would have seen this. Now thank God there was a more cheering prospect; and they had come there to congratulate each other that so it was, to hear what a few determined men could do, and had done, in the midst of general apathy, and to take counsel for future work. He spoke of 40,000 people just now—sad he was to say more than half of those did not belong to the Church of their country—numbers were in allegiance to a foreign bishop—numbers were in allegiance to no bishop, separating themselves it might be, conscientiously, yet any how separated, and so unhappily making fellow-Christians to be rivals instead of fellow-workers in all holy works. Still nearly half the number, nearly 20,000, were nominally and by baptism Churchmen—and how many of those were subscribers to the Cathedral? How many of them were there? Not one-fortieth part—and yet they had in the past year done much, and they should with God's blessing, in a few more years, even if they failed in obtaining further aid, finish their undertaking. This showed what could be done when men were determined upon it. The few who felt the reproach had roused themselves, and with God's blessing, he repeated, they meant to remove it, whether others would join them or not. They had put their hands to the plough and they would not look back—they had laid their first stones, and they would not hold their hands till they had laid their last. Was he not speaking for all his friends? Was there a man among them less zealous than he was last year? Was there a man whose zeal had not been fanned to a brighter flame by the heart-stirring noise of the axes and hammers that now once more send up the sounds of praise and hope? Who then would be idle? Who would not himself give again all he could give, and set to work too, heart and soul, to gain over others from their state of apathy? Were there not some 150 of them—it was no doubt a small band, but it had, he trusted, that source of all strength, unity of purpose, and it surely ought to make—it surely would make, some impression upon the rest of their body if it persevered. They must count then, he hoped, upon the active co-operation of all whose names were enrolled in their list of subscribers last year, and activity would be wanting if it were only to fill up the vacancies which death or absence from the colony, or change of circumstances, or in some few instances perhaps change of heart, might cause among them. And then too, they must remember, that, though with their £1,500 a

year, they should go on steadily and satisfactorily, and, unless unforeseen circumstances occur, have the Cathedral roofed in within the time mentioned in the Report; yet much would remain to be done—towers to be finished, bells to be purchased, and the interior fittingly furnished and decorated. Though six or seven thousand pounds might enable them to open the Cathedral for Divine Service, yet double that sum they might well spend and must spend, before it was all that it ought to be—before it was a temple such as the city ought to dedicate to God. He dared say when they began to exert themselves among their friends and acquaintances, they would hear it said, as he had not unfrequently, that it was better to give money for many small churches than for one large one—for many plain and cheap churches than for one adorned and costly one. A very simple and a very obvious answer to this was, that plain and cheap churches should be built by humble and poor towns, and villages, and districts, and adorned and costly churches by large and rich cities The principle was this, that people were bound to give of their best to God. The church ought to be the richest, and handsomest, and largest building of all, whatever the others might be. If people lived in hovels, they might be content with a barn for their church. A plain brick church was in its place among lowly cottages of the same material; but the churches of Sydney were out of place; they ought to be far larger than they were, and adorned with all the magnificence that art could give them. People ought to be ashamed, as David was, to live in houses built of better material, on a grander proportionate scale, and more richly furnished than the house of God. Many churches were wanted in populous districts. Doubtless. Then let the populous districts build them. But they were poor, and want help. Well, then, help them in God's name—but help them by taking from the richness, not of their own church, but of their own persons—their dress, their establishments, their equipages. Let a man give his £10 to the Cathedral, and if he wishes to give ten shillings to some little church in the suburbs, by all means let him do so: but instead of making his subscription to the Cathedral £9 10s., let him part with some superfluous luxury. The real honest truth was this, that no man could fitly excuse himself from giving to any purpose in which the glory of God was concerned, until he had practised much self-denial, till he had given up all expensive indulgences, and by the frugality and plainness of his domestic habits, manifested that his excuse was a true one. He did not say this to reproach a single person present; this was not the time nor the place for preaching, and he stated it only that they might be furnished with an answer when, on such grounds as those he had alluded to, their friends might refuse their application; and he did say it to the reproach of the city—to the reproach of the Church of Sydney at large—they had failed in this their duty to God. They had lived for themselves, they had forgotten him, and so the great numbers who once were wealthy, had become poor. "The proud had robbed God, they had slept their sleep, and all the men whose hands were mighty had found nothing."

Mr. Darvall, M.C., rose to second the resolution, and should have regretted that his feeble advocacies should be called forth, did he not feel that the resolution itself would find its way to their hearts without the recommendation of eloquence. They had already listened to the speeches of learned and pious men, and it would hardly be becoming for him to attempt to follow in their steps, still he had one or two observations to offer, to which he would solicit the indulgence of the meeting. He had something to say in exculpation of the charges of apathy and heedlessness which had been made against the citizens. Something of excuse rose on his lips in behalf of himself and his fellow-citizens of Sydney. For himself he had very little merit to claim. Given he had—give he would, according to his means, but had there been no laxity on the part of the clergy themselves in not earlier suggesting that this work ought to be completed? Was it not their part to instil into the hearts of their communion that there was no fit and proper temple for the worship of God erected within the colony? He believed it to be a somewhat undeserved reproach to say, that the citizens of Sydney would refuse to carry out this work. As soon as the appeal had been made to them, they had responded to it, and responded to it most cheerfully and most liberally. The resolution he was called on to second could not require much argument to support it. It consisted, in fact, of truisms—first, that having become a city being a portion of an episcopal diocese, the first branch of the Church established in this part of the world—they ought to possess a Cathedral. No doubt they ought to possess a Cathedral; but difficulties would arise, did always arise, in the way of the completion of such works. The perfect toleration which the Church of England allowed rendered all such works the spontaneous efforts of her members. There was nothing of compulsion, not even of moral compulsion, used to induce people to give; and if even the building had been delayed somewhat on this account, he believed that when it was completed it would be more acceptable in the eyes of God as the voluntary offering of those whose hearts were devoted to Him. More honourable would it be to the givers that the gift was not exacted, and far more precious in the eyes of Him to whose glory it was erected. But perhaps too, in past years the necessity of a Cathedral had not been felt. That the smallness of the community, its youth, and comparative insignificance had not required one. Such a time, however, had now passed away; the eyes of all were opened, and they could not shut them to the duty, which had been so ably and sufficiently impressed upon them. Thank God, he believed they would not fail in that duty, that they would at once make the effort, and rid themselves of all reproach. Apart from the higher incentives to persevere which had been displayed to them by preceding speakers, they must feel pride in the knowledge, not only that their far off posterity, but that of their immediate descendants, would look up with exulting gratitude to their ancestors for the blessings they had bequeathed to them, in carrying out in a new world the time-honoured, and he would hope, the time-reverenced institutions of their father land in the best manner they were capable. They, too, must bear in mind that the number of churches, the provision for that faith in which they professed to be zealous, was not equal to the number and wealth of the community. Perhaps in young countries the endowment of the temple of God was less to be regarded, because less within the means of those who worshipped; but when those early difficulties had passed, they would not, could not, if they really honoured God, fail in erecting to him churches fitting in all respects to the style and manner in which they erected their own homes. It was for this object they had met, and he felt assured that they would that evening remember in their liberality that not only were they called on to adorn the city, but that they were called on to adorn it to the glory and honour of God.

The Bishop, in putting the resolution, explained that it was not until the year 1836 that the diocese was constituted, that Sydney was made the seat of a bishop, and therefore that a Cathedral was considered necessary. He concurred that there was not much of reproach to be cast on the citizens. The Cathedral was begun and carried on with great liberality and spirit for the period of three years, and he must regard the suspension of that liberality rather as the accident arising from the occurrence of a time of calamity, in which it would have been almost cruel to look for a continuance of such support. Now, however, they were relieved from their difficulties, and he rejoiced to say that with the return of prosperity the exhibition of the former spirit had not been wanting. Even in the home country these buildings had been the work of time; and he might observe that York Minster had occupied the labour and subscriptions of eight centuries before it was completed in its present beauty and splendour.

The resolution was then put and passed unanimously.

Mr. Milford moved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Committee for their active and successful exertions during the past year." He congratulated them on their progress in the work in which they were engaged during the past year and augured from it hopefully of its successful completion. There was a debt of gratitude due from all Churchmen to those who had so fully and so successfully devoted their time and energy to carrying out this work He had pleasure in moving this resolution, as it was a public acknowledgment of a great public good, and he was also certain that this acknowledgment would be accepted by the Committee with pleasure, exceeded only by that greater pleasure which generous minds ever feel, in knowing that such acknowledgment has been deserved.

Mr. Edwin Sutton seconded the resolution, which was put and passed.

Mr. Robert Campbell briefly returned thanks on the part of the Committee, and hoped the many arguments they had heard that night would serve to renew their spirit in the good work, and inspire them with greater zeal to complete it.

Mr. Gregory moved, "That it will be of importance to solicit subscriptions in England in aid of our undertaking, and that the Rev. George Gilbert, M.A., of Gratham, Lincolnshire, be requested to accept the office of Treasurer, and to invite such subscriptions, with power to associate as many others as he may think fit to act with him." In reading this resolution, it was not his wish to reiterate the many able arguments which had been made use of by preceding speakers. He must believe that the charge of apathy was applicable to them—that the work which they had been called on to perform to the honour of God, had not been carried out as it ought to have been. But they were not to despair—if during the first year they had not achieved as much as he had hoped and expected, and he confessed they had not, it only served him as an argument for increased exertions. The erection of this Cathedral would not only be an ornament and a blessing to the City of Sydney, but to the colony at large. With regard to the observations made in respect of the clergy, he could only say that he had been in the colony about three years, and during that time he believed that their Right Rev. prelate had been engaged in prosecuting three great objects One of these was the erection of the Cathedral—the second was the formation of the College, as an aid in the same sacred cause—and the last was the erection of new bishoprics within the colony, by the noble sacrifice of his own means. These were his works—these were his ends; and they would not be forgotten. Long after they who were then present were gathered to their fathers, the memory of the good Bishop Broughton would be cherished and revered. The resolution he had to move was one, the justice of which was apparent. It was true that they owed much to the mother country for what she had done for them, but it was also to be recollected that in casting her convicts upon Australia's shores, she had become accountable for more than the ordinary means of affording religious instruction—confident was he that this claim on Great Britain would not be disallowed—but that that just and generous nation would come forward as it had always done, to aid and assist in any work which might tend to the promotion of the religious welfare of the colony.

Mr. Charles Lowe, before he applied himself to the resolution he had the honour to second, would take the liberty to remind those present that it was to their acts that night, rather than to the conflicting opinions of the five preceding speakers, the Committee looked for a solution of the doubt, whether the prevailing feeling towards the work in progress was that of apathy or of zeal. Leaving this point to be determined by those who alone could decide it, he had to request their consideration of the resolution placed in his charge, and declaring the importance of their seeking aid from England in furtherance of their designs; and whilst he would support their claims to such assistance, by endeavouring to show that the object they proposed, and the efforts they were making for its accomplishment, alike gave deserved weight to their solicitations; he felt compelled to admit that the forcible remarks of the Chief Justice, with reference to recent developments of the internal resources of the colony, and the larger obligations which they imposed upon them as Churchmen would lead him to doubt whether they were really doing that for themselves which fairly entitled them to aid from others. It was said that, attracted by these new developments of the internal resources of the colony, English capital was ready to flow into it. The standard of civilisation and the scale of comfort was seen to be daily rising amongst them, and it was affirmed on all sides that the tide of prosperity was again fairly setting in upon their shores. If, to follow up his Honor's observations, these benefits were measured by the degree of national gratitude which they ought to excite, then from the free-will offerings, and amid the devout aspirations of the Churchmen of the colony, alone, would the edifice, for the completion of which they laboured, rise rapidly to its full stature, a permanent token in the heart of the metropolitan city of the country's piety towards the Author and Giver of its many advantages. And when, in addition to these mercies, they sat down soberly to number the accumulated blessings which they enjoyed as subjects of the State of England, in connexion with the Church of England, they might well be ashamed to reflect that as a people they had no public work which might mark their appreciation of a dispensation so gracious. From such a reproach, the completion of the work to which they stood pledged could alone effectually retrieve them. Nor could he imagine any duty more obvious in itself,—nor any more closely in keeping with their relationship to the State Church of England. The common law of England knew not the separatist as such—it recognised only the ancient Church and its prescriptive rights. The statute law of England, reverencing the authority of the Church, at the Reformation established its enactments and its liturgy, framed, not for use alone within the realm of England, but for the use of the Church wherever its doctrines should happily prevail. And so ordered was the succession of the British Crown, that it descended only upon the brow of that sovereign, who, like their own most gracious Queen, should avow and defend their Church's faith, and had sworn to maintain and to preserve inviolably its settlement, not within England and Ireland alone, but the territories thereunto belonging: and to its bishops and clergy, their rights and privileges. As the supreme temporal head of their Church, under the sanction and in the spirit of the constitutional laws, did King William IV. declare this territory to be the diocese of Australia, and confided to his lordship the guardianship of all the spiritual rights connected with that diocese, which constituted as much as any English See, an integral portion of the Established Church of England and Ireland. In giving then to this diocese its Cathedral Church, it was obvious that they performed a work not only of that deeply religious character which had been so impressively dwelt on by the Reverend Chairman of the Committee, but one which claimed zeal and labour from its national consequence and its high political import,—and one which, in whatever light it might be viewed, would be found worthy of the richest gifts and best exertions of all English Churchmen here and at home. Was it not to mark by the external fabric of the National Church the nation's piety, and to invest the Church with its respect and consequence in the eyes of the people? Was it not to give them in possession and to preserve to them through after ages, the full services and elevating worship of their sublime and ancient liturgy, where every thing combined which could inspire with reverence, or charm to fervent devotion? Was it not their labour to secure within the sanctuary the daily offering morning and evening of supplication and thanksgiving, and might not this service in the name and as the act of the nation be of greater use and security to the land, than the most rigid restraint of law, than all the talents and sagacity of their senators, however gifted; than all the valour, which if they should be called upon to defend the land of their adoption might be exhibited for its protection? True it was that wanting in its proper endowments, years might pass before their Cathedral might become a source of strength and blessing to the colonial Church, by fostering and cherishing within its retirement men of letters and genius who should maintain their faith; yet was it not there that they preserved meanwhile the standard of sound theology. If they relaxed not in their exertions would not the chair of their diocesan soon assume its rightful position to remain in the building they were rearing as the seat of a line of bishops, who like himself should have deeply studied the history of the Church, and caught the spirit of its great and early teachers. In this sense should they not plant a fortress in the land to mark and to defend the middle position of the English Church—was it not here in the perfect safety of her cathedrals that she might win back to her true and primitive doctrine and discipline, those who cast longing aspirations after mediæval systems. Should not their Cathedral Church rise as disclaiming foreign supremacy. Should not its towers proclaim to the inhabitants of the city, that the Bishop of Rome had no authority in this integral diocese of the Church of England. Should not they stand also as the rebuke of the irreverence of those who were not wanting to mock at their solemnities, and who would even break down their carved work with axes and hammers. To every Englishman landing in the territory of Australia, it would proclaim that the Church of his native land shed its bright lustre over that of his adoption, and as he would gaze upon the fabric they had reared, assured that in this land of the Church and law of England's constitution, the benefits resulting from a purer faith in equitable laws would extend to the colony at large. The Cathedral would be as a parish church, to every settler from every quarter it would open wide its gates. Its ample space would suffice for every visitor to the growing city. There, too, would every poor man claim of right his place, his presence unmarked by any distinctive barrier save that only which Christian deference imposes. How many worldly, if not degenerated hearts, which might enter it from the wilderness around, might not be sent away recalled to a love of grandeur and beauty, and the order and decency the Church prescribed, strengthened in respect to God, and in ideas of his sublimity and mightiness And in respect of man, taught among other lessons, a convincing one of the propriety, magnificence, and taste of those, whose reverence for the Church's Head, thus dedicated their substance to his praise; and be thus led, each in less favoured districts, to erect humbler churches and chapels as angles to this Cathedral. In one other point of view only would he attempt to place their work—might not their national example become a beacon to guide sister churches to the same acts? For these reasons he would submit to the meeting that they had entered upon a work befitting a rising nation, the great bulk of whose population consisted of members of the Church of England. But where were the willing services of a united people. He trusted that the meeting would give assurance that there might be found amongst them some share of that devotion, which reared in their unrivalled costliness and splendour the first and second temples, and for their adornment employed the collective offerings of a nation, which overlaid the cedar with pure gold, and the stone with refined silver—some share of that kindred piety and zeal which raised at Tyre and Constantinople, Christian churches of incomparable grandeur, and he trusted that the recollections of those magnificent Cathedrals which adorned their mother country, and reared their majestic heads to attest the faith and piety by which the ancestors in the Church of England were animated, might aid in influencing them to come forward "the rich with their gold, the poor with their help," all emulous to render their Cathedral Church, what in so rising and wealthy a city it ought to be, and thus present themselves as worthy claimants of the munificence of their brethren in the Church at home.

The Bishop in putting the resolution explained, that the gentleman who had been nominated as treasurer in England, was a clergyman, with whom he might say almost from his birth he had been intimately acquainted, and he could speak of his worth with all confidence. He had also manifested much of interest in the work in which they were engaged, and he would answer that the small leisure which the duties of the gentleman to whom he had alluded, allowed him, would be cheerfully devoted to the service which they asked at his hands. A sincere and honest servant of the Church, he knew him also to be a hearty well-wisher of the diocese of Australia.

The resolution was put and passed.

The Bishop then shortly addressed the meeting, exhorting them to increased exertion, and concluded the business of the meeting by pronouncing a benediction.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon

1. To receive Reports from Committees.
2. To receive Memorials and Petitions.
3. To read Correspondence.
4. Notices of Motions.

1. By Alderman Thurlow—
That at their next meeting the Council do take into consideration the Act to regulate hackney coaches, &c, as prepared by the Town Clerk.

2. By Councillor Sillitoe—
That the resolution of the Council of the 13th October, 1846, adopting the report of the Improvement Committee, recommending an increase of wages to the carters employed on the city works be rescinded; and that the wages be fixed at five shillings per diem.

3. By Councillor Agars
That on and after the 1st of July next the water rate on private houses and dwellings be reduced from five shillings to four shillings per room.

4. By Councillor Hyndes—
That the Inspector of Nuisances be instructed to prepare, for the information of the Council, a report of what has been done by him in reference to nuisances generally since his appointment; and to state whether any difficulty exists in carrying out the law for the prevention of the same.

5. Motions.
6. To consider the business standing over.
1 The Report from the Improvement Committee on the petition of the landed proprietors and householders of and near Devonshire street—referred to the Committee on the 19th January; received by the Council on the 3rd March last.
2. The Report of the Improvement Committee recommending a permanent section of the cut in Argyle street; received by the Council on the 3rd March last.
4. The Report of the Special Committee, appointed on the 18th March, 1846, to enquire into all matters concerning an alleged encroachment on Goulburn-street; received on the 8th March last.
5 The petition from certain inhabitants of Cook Ward respecting Cleveland-street; received by the Council on 3rd March
7. To consider the Report of the Improvement Committee on Tenders for the supply of six thousand tons of blue road metal; received by the Council on 22nd March.
8 To consider the Report of the Water Committee, recommending that a three-inch water-pipe be laid down in Bligh and O'Connell streets, from a junction with the Pitt-street pipe
9. To consider the Report of the Water Committee, recommending the propriety of laying down a nine-inch water lock in the centre of Market and Pitt streets.
10. To consider the report of the By-Laws Committee, proposing certain regulations for the election of Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporate Officers
11 To consider the letter from the City Surveyor dated 23rd March last, reporting on the Petition of Richard Lynch, of the public-house called "The Friend in Need"—read to the Council on 29th March last.
12. To elect an Assistant Surveyor.
13. To elect a Superintendent of the Building Act.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

The Commissariat expenditure of Van Diemen's Land for convict purposes exceeds £300,000.—There is a society in Hobart Town entitled the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land. Its main objects are the promotion of horticultural and agricultural science, and at a recent meeting the balance of funds subscribed in its favour was stated at £200.—A monthly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held in Hobart Town, on the 12th instant.—His Excellency Sir William Denison has announced his readiness to become the patron of the Jockey Clubs of Van Diemen's Land.—Public meetings were being called all through Van Diemen's Land, to consider the questions addressed by His Excellency to the magistracy, as to the expediency of continuing transportation to the colony. No meeting had, however, expressed itself decisively, except at Campbell-town, where it was decisively in favour of the total abolition.—A correspondent to the *Hobart Town Advertiser*, states that quicksilver had been found in a pure state in a garden belonging to Mr. Tooth, of Bagdad (Van Diemen's Land).—At a large sale of stock held in Hobart Town, on the 14th April, wethers fetched 9s. 4d. each, ewes 7s. to 9s., working bullocks £12 to £14 a pair, and horses £7 to £15 10s. each.—W Kermode, of Van Diemen's Land, has completed arrangements for the introduction of the alpaca into that colony.—Mining operations in Western Australia were proceeding with spirit.—The information respecting the sale of ores in England, the produce of South Australia mines, had been highly satisfactory—the Burra Burra ores realising in most cases the highest prices.—In the last quarter of the year 1846, the amount of exports from the province of South Australia was £123,681 4s. 6d.; the value of the exports in the three preceding quarters was £63,378 13s., and the total amount of exports in 1845 was only £131,800.

ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the licensing magistrates for the city and district of Sydney, assembled at noon, in the Sessions Room, yesterday. Captain Innes in the chair; there were also present Messrs. Mitchell, Sillitoe, Stirling, Hill, Callaghan, H. H. Browne, G. Hill, and W. A. Miles; when the list of applicants was gone through. There has been as yet but one refusal viz., James Henry Hughes, for a house at the corner of King and Castlereagh streets, sign unnamed. The application of George Clark, for a general license to the Washington Arms, George-street, and one by J. Webster, for a wine and beer license, not being lodged in due time, were not taken into consideration by the meeting. Three duplicate applications were withdrawn—namely, Nos. 42, 236, and 240.

The consideration of the following applications was postponed till Thursday next, at noon, to wit:

37. Thomas Estall, Corporation Inn, George and Sussex streets.
71. George Turner, Red Lion, Pitt and Goulburn streets.
85 Nichodemus Dunn, Scotch Thistle, Castlereagh and Goulburn streets.
95. Edwin Atwell Hayes, Hope Tavern, York-street and Barrack-lane.
96. George Morrison, Forbes Hotel, York and King streets.
124. Wm. Johnson, Yorkshireman's Arms, Kent and Druitt streets.
143 William West, Angel and Crown, Sussex and Liverpool streets.
152. John Fitzpatrick, Punchbowl Inn, Gloucester-street.
153. Daniel Gallagher, Punchbowl Inn, Gloucester-street.
168. Thomas Kirkman, Coach and Horses, Windmill and Fort streets.
182. Thomas Baker, Crown and Anchor, William and Brougham streets, Woolloomooloo.
199. James Aylward, Lamb and Flag, Rushcutter's Bay.
208. John Hughes, Glebe Inn, on the Glebe.
209. Charles Souter, White Hart, Parramatta-street; and
236. Alexander Chape, Royal Oak, Balmain, for a wine and beer license only.

After the list had been gone through, the meeting adjourned till Thursday next, at noon.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Boiled Oil, Ink, Nails, &c.

Mr. A. C Brown.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines; at 12 o'clock, Sugar and Coffee.

Mr. R. Fawcett—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Crockeryware.

Mr. C Newton—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Silks and Satins; at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods; at 12 o'clock, China Goods.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Bags, Oil Casks; at 12 o'clock, Farm on the Nepean River.

Mr. W. G. Moore—At his Rooms, this evening, Books and Engravings.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. B. Kasner.—On the ground, High-street, West Maitland, May 3, Building Allotments.

Mr. P. Dignam.—At the Marulan Store, May 11, Stock in Trade of Slops, Hosiery, Drapery, Groceries, &c., also, Furniture, Horses, Drays, Harness, &c.

New Opera.—An Opera called "John of Austria," is in course of rehearsal at the Victoria. The words are by a mercantile gentleman, who has taken for his subject Delavigne's celebrated Comedy of "Don Juan D'Autriche," some of the scenes being almost literal translations. The music is by Mr. Nathan, and is spoken of by the few amateurs who have heard it as the most successful of that gentleman's productions. We believe the original intention of Mr. Nathan in composing the music was to proceed to England with it, but the terms offered by the proprietors of the Victoria induced him to defer his project until the end of the year.

Army.—Lieut.-Col. Anderson's leave has been prolonged from the 14th November to the 15th January, to reside at Calcutta on medical certificate.

Carriage Accident.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. Aspinall's carriage, containing herself, Dr. Mitchell, and one of Dr Mitchell's daughters, was turning from Park street into Pitt street, the carriage-way being obstructed by a dray, the driver of which was watering his horses at the fountain in that part of the street, another carriage came up, passing to the southward, the driver of which persisted in keeping the wrong side of the road; the consequence was, that the carriages came in contact, by which the one passing to the southward was broken, and one of its wheels twisted off the axletrees. Mrs. Aspinall's coachman was also thrown from his seat on to the street with considerable violence The force of the concussion frightened the horses in Mrs. Aspinall's carriage, which set off at full speed along Pitt-street, till they arrived at the corner of King street, where they came in contact with a cab which was drawn out from the stand for the purpose of stopping them, but which they overturned, breaking it to pieces, as well as injuring the horse in it. The animals then continued their pace till they arrived at Hunter-street, into which they turned and passed from it into George-street, and sped along that street till they arrived at the corner of it and Charlotte-place, when being somewhat exhausted, a cabman, at considerable personal risque, rushed up to them got hold of the reins, and managed to get them under control by facing them up towards Church-hill. After the animals had been a little cooled, the same cabman mounted the box (where Dr. Mitchell's foot-boy had maintained his seat from the time the horses started till they were stopped,) and drove the party to their residences in Cumberland-street. It will be gratifying to the friends of Dr. Mitchell and Mrs. Aspinall to hear, that with the exception of the fright, which being placed in such circumstances as those adverted to, must naturally have induced, that no other injury has been received by any of the party.

Police Court, Thursday.—The names of the magistrates on the roster for the day were John Campbell and John Curry Botts, Esqrs., both of whom took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock. The Court was opened at nine o'clock before Captain Innes, who disposed of such cases as were ready to be proceeded with. The Mayor, with Messrs. Smart, Thurlow, and Windeyer, also were on the bench, and disposed of the cases in which they had previously been engaged. The list for the day consisted of five drunkards, two females for vagrancy, seven summons cases, and eight charges on the general list. The business terminated at half-past two.

Sale of Sheep and Station.—Mr. Mort effected a private sale a few days ago of 4128 sheep, with right of run on the Darling Downs, at eight shillings and sixpence per head cash.

Hobart Town Markets.—Wheat 4s 6d to 4s 8d bushel; oats, bushel, 3s 6d to 4s; Cape barley, 4s to 4s 6d; English ditto, 4s 6d to 5s ditto; hay, £4 to £5 per ton; pressed ditto, £5 ditto; straw, £2 to £3 ditto; grass seed, 7s; tares, 8s; flour, first quality, £12 per ton; ditto, second ditto, £11 ditto; bran, 1s 4d per bushel; pollard, 1s 6d ditto; Port Arthur coals 18s per ton; Sydney ditto, £1 10s ditto; she-oak, 8s 6d to 11s ditto; gum wood, 5s to 7s ditto; potatoes, £3 to £3 10s per ton; cabbages, per dozen, 1s; onions, 6s to 8s per cwt; carrots, 2s 6d ditto; apples, 4s to 8s; eggs, 1s to 1s 2d per dozen; butter, fresh, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; fowls, 2s to 2s 6d per pair; ducks, 3s to 3s 6d ditto; geese, 4s to 7s ditto; turkeys, 10s to 14s ditto; shingles, 7s to 8s 6d per 1000; sawn timber, 5s to 6s per 100 feet; palings, 5s to 8s per 100; posts and rails, £1 5s to £1 7s.—*Hobart Town Advertiser, April*, 23

Mr. Newton has requested us to direct the attention of the trade, shippers, tailors, dealers, &c., to his sale, which takes place this day, at his rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock. For particulars see advertisements.—*Communicated.*

PRACTICE OF RETAINERS.

In the case of *ex parte Elsee.* (1 *Montague* 69) the whole law of retainers is discussed in the notes. As this matter has depended more on practice than on fixed principles, the arguments in the case may not prove unacceptable to our readers. The point arose on a petition being called on, which Mr. Montague was about to open. The Solicitor-General objected to Mr. Montague being heard, as he was retained by the respondent. Mr. Montague said, he was not retained by the respondent according to professional rule in the case of retainers; and that even if he had been retained, the Lord Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy, had not any jurisdiction; but that questions of this nature were always decided by some King's Counsel, to whom the matter was referred, which course had, on the present occasion, been adopted, by reference to Mr. Bell. Mr. Montague stated that this question had been fully discussed and settled by Lord Eldon *in exparte Lloyd* There being some doubt as to the fact, it stood over until the next day, when Mr Montague appeared for the petition. The following is the report of the above-mentioned case:—*Exparte Lloyd*, November 5, 1822. This was a petition to restrain Mr. Montague from acting as counsel on behalf of a bankrupt, from whom he had received a retainer after he had acted as counsel against him on the retainer of a Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Montague had received a retainer, with the usual fee of one guinea, and had repeatedly acted under that retainer of Mr. Lloyd against the bankrupt. The meetings were adjourned from time to time. In the interval after one of the adjournments a retainer was left on behalf of the bankrupt. At the next meeting, of which Mr. Lloyd's solicitor had notice, they did not send any brief. The bankrupt did send a brief, and as a right claimed Mr. Montague's assistance. He attended before the Commissioners as counsel for the bankrupt; this was a petition to restrain him from so acting. The questions were two—first, for whom, under the circumstances of the case, Mr. Montague ought to act as counsel; and, secondly, whether the Lord Chancellor had jurisdiction upon the subject? Upon opening the petition, the Lord Chancellor expressed his *clear decided opinion*, that he, sitting in bankruptcy, had no jurisdiction whatever to interfere with a barrister in the exercise of his discretion as to the client upon whose retainer he might think proper to act; but upon Mr. Montague soliciting his Lordship to hear the petition, as it was upon a subject unsettled and of importance to the Bar, his Lordship was pleased to say that, as *amicus curiæ*, he was ready to hear the petition. After having heard Mr. Horne and Mr. Pepys in support of the petition, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Truelove, and Mr. Parker, as counsel for Mr. Montague, and after having heard Mr. Montague as counsel for the bankrupt, his Lordship declared that Mr. Montague was bound, under the circumstances of the case, to act as counsel for the bankrupt, and dismissed the petition.

The argument was in substance as follows: From the constitution of our Courts it hath been deemed expedient for the purpose of eliciting truth, both of law and of fact, that the Judge should hear the most powerful opposite statements of experienced men, who are more able to do justice in a public assembly to the cases than the suitors themselves. The wisdom of this experiment may be easily illustrated. If a Judge is called upon to decide on any doubtful question, in chemistry, for instance, would it not be desirable that he should hear the conflicting statements of the eminent chemists? Or, in a doubtful question of insanity, to hear the opposite sentiments of the physicians? Or in a question of a fracture of a limb, the opposite sentiments of the eminent surgeons? Assuming that the truth will be best discovered by the conflicting reasons of men disinterested in the event of the suit, there are certain rules by which, for the attainment of this object, the practice of the Bar is regulated; and amongst the most important of these rules, which, till this petition was presented, no suitor has attempted to interfere with.

It is established, first, that a barrister must not exercise any discretion as to the suitor for whom he pleads in the Court in which he practices. Secondly, a barrister is bound to act for the party for whom he is retained, *as long as his services are required, and no longer.* Thirdly, the disputes between different suitors, as to the right of retainer, must be decided, not by any public tribunal, but by the barristers themselves.

Each of these positions seems to be of sufficient importance to require a separate investigation. First, a barrister ought not to exercise any discretion as to the suitor for whom he pleads in the Court in which he practices. If a barrister was permitted to exercise any discretion as to the client for whom he will plead, the course of justice would be interrupted by prejudice to the suitor and the exclusion of integrity from the profession. The suitor would be prejudiced in proportion to the respectability of the advocate, and the weight of character of counsel would be evidence in the cause. Integrity would be excluded from the profession, as the counsel would necessarily be associated with the cause of his client, with the slanderer, the adulterer, the murderer, or the traitor, whom it may be his duty to defend. To a barrister, therefore, it is a matter of indifference whether he appears for the most unfortunate or the most prosperous member of the community: for the poorest bankrupt, or the noblest peer of the realm. He lends his exertions to all, himself to none. The result of the cause to him is a matter of indifference. It is for the Court to decide. It is for him to argue. He is, however he may be represented by those who understand not his true situation, merely an officer assisting in the administration of justice, and acting under the impression that truth is best discovered by powerful statements on both sides of the question. Secondly, a barrister is bound to act for the party for whom he is retained, *as long as his services are required, and no longer.* If a client were at liberty to avail himself of the assistance of a barrister during part of the cause, and then to reject him, without liberty to the opposite party to insist upon his services, the poor would be defenceless. This, which is not an imaginary but a real evil, may be explained by two cases which have happened within our own time. In the case of Mr. Shelley, argued in this Court a few years ago, all the King's counsel were retained against Mr. Shelley. In a case in which, some years since, the orphan children of the late Lord Lonsdale's agent were the plaintiffs, in a suit instituted against that nobleman to obtain payment of a debt, which was all the property they had in the world, the defendant retained all the counsel at Carlisle. The Judge refused to try the cause The children during the life of Lord Lonsdale were deprived of their property, and exposed to great inconvenience. The whole, with the interest and all the costs, was voluntarily restored to them by his noble successor the present Lord. Will it be contended that opulence can possess this power merely by sending one brief to a counsel at the commencement of a suit, and then rejecting him? Third—The disputes as to different retainers must be decided not by any public tribunal: first, for the necessity of expeditious decision; and, secondly, because the Bar is the most expeditious tribunal; and, thirdly, because the Chancellor has not jurisdiction. From the very nature and frequency of these disputes, it is absolutely necessary that more expedition should be used in these decisions than can be expected from any public tribunal. When a cause is standing on the paper for trial, is the suitor to be deprived of his counsel until an answer is put in to an injunction filed by his opulent opponent? Is the business of the circuit to stand still, or are causes to proceed or to be delayed, at the option of a suitor who may file his bill in equity? The delay unavoidably attendant upon the possibility of procuring decisions in these cases is in itself satisfactory proof of the wisdom of the practice which from time immemorial has existed. But even if the Court of Chancery were capable of proceeding with the requisite despatch which the urgency of these cases requires, the power of this Court would not be so efficacious as the decision of the Bar upon the conduct of one of its own members. Of the power of this tribunal, no man who reflects upon the intellectual and high feeling with which the Bar abounds, can entertain any doubt. Dr. Paley, when speaking of the power of the Bar, says, "The opinion of the Bar concerning what passes will be impartial, and will commonly guide that of the public. The most corrupt Judge will fear to indulge his dishonest wishes in the presence of such an assembly; he must encounter what few can support, the censure of his equals and companions, together with the indignation and reproaches of his country." If such is the power of the Bar over the Bench, who can doubt its efficacy over its own members? For these reasons the Bar is the proper tribunal to decide; and a barrister to whom the case is referred is the proper judge. Such being the doctrine with respect to retainers, it may be some use to explain what does, and what does not, constitute a retainer. The true meaning of a retainer cannot be mistaken; it is an engagement for the assistance of a barrister, either generally in all cases in which the client may be engaged, or in some particular to which the retainer is specially limited. It is a declaration by the client that he at all events intends to send a brief to the counsel whom he has retained. It is an absolute, not a conditional engagement. If by accident the client omit to send a brief, and a brief is tendered by the opposite party, courtesy requires that notice should be sent to the retaining client; but if the retaining client intentionally omit to send a brief, such notice is not only not requisite, but is improper. Such being the nature of a retainer, it remains to explain some erroneous opinions which exist respecting acts which have been supposed to amount to retainers—advising; drawing pleadings; retainer without an intention to send in brief unless the opposite party send a brief—retainer, with the intention to send a brief not during the whole progress of the suit, but only occasionally. Each of these acts is at different times supposed to amount to a retainer; but they are all improper: the two first generally originating in mistake, the two last in a practice which cannot be sanctioned. A moment's examination of each of these acts will show its true nature.

Advising; a client confers with a barrister, whose judgment he respects; he states his case; the barrister communicates his opinion, and the conference is terminated. This does not amount to a retainer—this is no objection upon the client to employ as an advocate and barrister whom he values solely as a chamber counsel. Nor is the advocate restrained from acting for the opposite party, who may entertain different sentiments of his attainments. Drawing pleadings; a party states his case—the pleading is drawn; the barrister has discharged his duty, and his engagement is terminated. This does not amount to a retainer. There is no objection of the client to employ, as an advocate and barrister whom he values only as a draftsman; nor is the advocate restrained from acting for the opposite party, who may entertain different sentiments of the barrister's attainments. In each of these cases the intercourse between the client and the barrister has been sometimes imagined to amount to a retainer, from the confidential knowledge which the advocate possesses of the case against which he is to plead; and there is some appearance of reason in this supposition. It is, however, nothing but appearance—and even if it really existed, the perplexity is occasioned, not by the fault of the barrister, but of the client. It is nothing but appearance, for there is no probability that the barrister will reveal any communication which has been made to him in confidence. He has no interest in the event of the suit. He is merely the organ by which the suitor states his case, and he acts only from his instructions. He has no knowledge but what his brief conveys. If the client quit his advocate, which he is at liberty to do, he must trust, and he may safely trust, to the honour and integrity in which he at first confided. There is no temptation to violate the confidence reposed; and even if the temptation existed, it is checked by the most powerful of all checks, the consciousness of the immediate disapprobation of the whole profession. But even if this danger do exist, it must be remembered that the perplexity is occasioned, not by the fault of the barrister, but of the client, who was at liberty to command the professional assistance of the advocates; and not having done so, either from intention or accident, he must take the consequences of his own conduct, or the Bar must be lowered to the necessity of asking for fees for retainers, or for briefs.

It may be said in this case, as was said by the Lord Chancellor in the case of *Goodhart v. Lowe (2 Jacob and Walker, 352)* "It is too much to expect the Court to take care of the property of persons who will not take care of it themselves?"

The next species of improper retainer is; retainer without intention to send a brief unless the opposite party had a brief; "retainers to your enemies and briefs to your friends," Sir Samuel Romilly remarks, "was a disgraceful proceeding, of which he was aware, and which ought to be resisted."

There is not in this case any courtesy which requires notice to be given that a brief is sent by the opposite party; the only difficulty is, of discovering the fact of the intention with which the retainer is delivered. Retainer with the intention to send a brief, not during the whole progress of the suit, but only occasionally; these intermittal retainers are of course improper; see petition for Antigua, 1 Knapp 267.

The following case of *Baylis v. Grout, (2 M. and K. 316,)* is of considerable importance on this subject—it was a motion on the part of the defendants in the case, one of the objects of which was to obtain an injunction to restrain Mr. Kindersley from acting as counsel for the plaintiffs, from whom he had received a retainer since his promotion to the rank of King's Counsel, on the ground that Mr. Kindersley had drawn the answer to the bill, and had otherwise acted in the progress of the suit on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Bickersteth, with reference to this part of the motion said, that although the law or practice of retainer was a subject not altogether free from obscurity, and there was some doubt as to jurisdiction of the Court to interfere with matters relating to the retaining of particular counsel, yet if any rule upon this subject could be held to be clear and reasonable, it was that where a counsel had, by reason of the part he had taken on a particular suit, possessed himself of a knowledge of the case of the party for whom he acted, he ought not to receive a retainer from or afford his assistance to the opposite, without giving notice to the party for whom he had previously acted; in *Cholmondeley v. Clinton* (19 Ves. 261), it was said by Sir Samuel Romilly in the argument, that great laxity prevailed at the Bar as to retainers, and that a difficulty where it occurred, was usually referred to some other counsel: that Lord Eldon in his Judgment made the following observation:—"The practice of the Bar in my time was this, if a retainer was sent by a party against whom the counsel had been employed, the retainer being in a cause between the same parties, the counsel before accepting it, sent to the former client stating the circumstance, and giving him the option. That has, I believe, been relaxed, and the course is as it has been represented at the Bar. My opinion is, that he ought not, if he knows anything that may be prejudicial to his former client, to accept the new brief, though that client refused to retain him." In the present case the defendants insisted that a particular counsel, who had acted on their behalf in the previous proceedings, had obtained such a knowledge of their case as could not but be prejudicial to them, if he gave his professional assistance to the other side; and in that state of circumstances, Lord Eldon's opinion went undoubtedly, to a distinct recognition of the propriety and reasonableness of the present application. The Master of the Rolls, (Sir C. Pepy's) without calling upon the other side to argue this part of the motion, said, that as the defendants had not taken the usual means of procuring the professional assistance of Mr. Kindersley, the Court would not interfere. The case cited went to show Lord Eldon's opinion, that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere in questions arising upon the practice of retainer. Mr. Chitty's statement on the subject from the third volume of his General Practice, p. 132, is added—"We have in the preceding pages adverted to the expediency and duty of an attorney for a plaintiff in cases of difficulty or importance, of retaining one or more of the most able counsel before the defendant has the least intimation of the intended proceedings. Although there are very many counsel of great ability, yet there are very few of commanding and supereminent talent as *nisi prius* advocates, and hence the result of a cause may frequently depend on securing one of the latter. The ordinary retaining fee in a single cause is one guinea. A general retainer securing the counsel for the client in such case, in which he may be a party, either separately or jointly with others, is five guineas. At law a retainer, whether special or general, and either on the part of a plaintiff or defendant, may be given before any process has issued, and if duly given the cause continues until its conclusion, and does not always require renewal every year; a retainer for the assizes must be renewed on or before the last day of the term preceding the following assizes; care must be observed that the names of the parties be properly stated, or it will not preclude the opponent from afterwards giving a correct retainer. If however a retainer be A. B. and others, against C. D. and others, it will secure the counsel, whatever persons may be afterwards named in the cause, provided the name of the party particularised be one. In Equity it seems that a special retainer is of no efficacy unless given after bill filed, though it is otherwise as to a general retainer. With respect to the obligatory effect of a retainer, it seems incumbent on a solicitor to give a fresh retainer the instant the former has, according to usage, become inoperative, for otherwise the opponent may, by offering his retainer, or even tendering a brief, obtain the assistance of the same counsel against his former client; and there is no distinction in this respect between such cases, where such counsel may have become confidentially acquainted with secret information, which he possibly might afterwards use injuriously against his former client. If it were otherwise, and if, as has been insisted by some, it were incumbent on counsel, before he received a retainer or brief from the opponent, to send to his first client to know whether it was his intention to give a second retainer, he might appear indecorously to seek employment, and also have to submit to the risk of an answer that his assistance was no longer required, a situation in which no counsel ought to be placed; and if one retainer were to operate perpetually, there never would be a second. Moreover, it is not to be believed that any counsel worth retaining will be so dishonourably inclined as to make any undue use of the information he may have confidentially obtained. Perhaps, however, the more honourable conduct is to decline holding a brief on either side, when any previous confidential communication might be deemed prejudicial to the prior client. If a retainer (then called a stifling retainer) be given, and not followed in due time with the delivery of a brief, we have on record a spirited instance in the celebrated Mr. Dunning, of his afterwards taking a brief on the other side.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Without agitating the question (which the Chief Justice admits is debatable, and has been debated,) whether the present system of retainers is or is not a correct one, I will confine myself to what has recently occurred with respect to barristers' retainers. So far as I can collect from what appears in your journal, it seems that one of the solicitors in the action of Brown *v.* the Bank of Australia acted discourteously to the other solicitor in the action, and was guilty of what is called "sharp practice," by watching the time when the retainer of the counsel on the opposite side had expired, and at the moment of its expiration retained him, thus, taking advantage of a slip of the opposite attorney, and that in consequence injustice was or might have been done to the suitor; if that be all, I may remark that similar injustice frequently occurs with respect to the rules of the Court itself, and always will happen so long as a solicitor may feel inclined to adopt "sharp practice" and take advantage of some slip of the opposite attorney; would this be a reason for blaming the Judges who made the rules, or be a reason for altering the rules of the Court? Even admitting for the sake of argument, that the rule of the Bar required alteration, it seems to me that his Honor the Chief Justice has acted discourteously to the Bar by the public observations which he made. In the first place there were no facts before him when he first made the observations; and, secondly, I think that as he is himself an English barrister, holding the office of a Colonial Judge, he might have communicated privately with his brethren, through the Attorney-General, and requested them to reconsider their rules as to retainer; he would have then found that they had already commenced that task, and had they not done so, there is no doubt they would have complied with his request, and adopted any reasonable suggestion of the Judge: instead of which his Honor thought fit to express himself very strongly in public on a question, the facts of which were neither before his Honor nor the public. So far as we can collect from the various statements, it is a case of sharp practice by an attorney, one taking advantage of a slip by the other, and "to do away with the division of the Bar," is considered to be the only remedy.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A SUITOR.

April 28th, 1847.

FORGERIES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In your publication of this day we observe a paragraph under the above head, and as you seem to have been misinformed, we hope you will insert the following in correction:—

The facts of the case are these: On Friday last, a man purchased goods at the Bee Hive, tendering in payment a cheque signed "G. H. Fitz Roy" for fifteen pounds, drawn upon the Bank of New South Wales; this, of course we did not refuse. In the usual routine of business we paid it into our Bank, (the Bank of Australasia) the next day, Saturday. We heard nothing further in reference to the matter until the Bank sent to us on Tuesday at two o'clock, stating it to be a forgery, thus, by a most unaccountable delay debarring us the opportunity of immediate search after the party.

There are other inaccuracies in the paragraph referred to, but it may be as well to pass over them, with the exception of that part stating that the man Eccles (taken into custody in consequence of a similar transaction at the Balloon) had been identified as the person who passed the cheque at the Bee Hive, such was not the case, as although suspicions were aroused, he certainly is not the same party.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to state, that the cheque was put into the hands of the police in half an hour after it was returned to us by the Bank; and by their activity we have every reason to believe the party or parties implicated will soon be brought to justice.

Thanking you for your courtesy in inserting the above.

We are Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER.
Bee Hive, April 29.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1516931

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO THE ROYAL PALACES, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, DOCKYARDS, GARRISONS, &c.—We understand that the Government have recently taken into consideration a series of improvements for effecting an immediate communication with the Royal palaces, Government offices, dockyards, garrisons, and fortresses throughout the kingdom, by means of the electric telegraph. The proposals are stated to be the extension of the telegraph from the Slough station of the Great Western Railway to Windsor Castle in subterranean pipes, the wires being connected with extensions from the Paddington terminus to Buckingham Palace, the Treasury, and the Home Office. Extension of the telegraph on the Great Western and South Devon Railways to the Plymouth Dockyard, with a corresponding extension from Paddington to the Admiralty. The extension of the telegraph now completed on the South Western to the dockyard and arsenal at Portsmouth, to the Admiralty. Extension of the telegraph on the South-Eastern Branch line now constructing to Woolwich and Gravesend, to connect the Woolwich garrison, arsenal, and dockyard, with the telegraphic extension from the London Bridge termini to the War Office and the Admiralty. Also, a similar extension along the Rochester line to Chatham and Sheerness. It is also proposed to lay down the telegraph between the War Office and the Tower, which, by the extensive improvement going on in the interior of that fortress, will become a most efficient garrison. There has been an objection raised to the present mode of erecting the wires on poles along the various railways, the demolition of the telegraph being a work of little difficulty. It has been suggested to convey it underground in a similar manner as the extension from the South-Western terminus is now being conducted under the streets of London, and which has been found to act accurately.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—An important case, as bearing on American slavery, has just been decided in New York. A boy, who was a slave in Georgia, managed to make his escape, and hastening to a ship bound for New York, concealed himself in the hold of the vessel until she had gone beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia. He then presented himself on deck, when the captain, fearing that on his return to Savannah he would be imprisoned and his vessel forfeited, on a charge of assisting in the escape of a slave, caused him to be put in irons, with the intention of taking him back to Savannah. On the vessel reaching New York the boy's cries were heard, and the circumstances having become known, the Anti-Slavery Society procured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the boy was tried by the county Judge—Judge Edmunds. He decided that the boy was illegally detained, and ordered him to be set at liberty. He was however again arrested, by order of the Mayor and other authorities of New York. A second trial ensued. The trial lasted three days, Judge Edmunds again presiding, when the boy was again declared to have been illegally arrested. He was accordingly once more set free, amidst the deafening plaudits of congregated thousands. By this important decision the great point is decided, that no slave escaping to the State of New York can again be sent back to bondage.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday, the 29th instant, at her residence, Castlereagh-street, the wife of Charles Roberts, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th April, at No. 178, Brickfield-hill, George-street, the lady of Mr. Terence Daly, of twins, a son and a daughter.

At Cressbrook, Moreton Bay, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Henry Mort, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Bathurst, by special license, on Monday, the 26th April instant, by the Rev. K. D. Smyth, James Ramsay Keny, Esq., of Bunowong, Wellington, to Miss Tress, of Bathurst.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 27th instant, at his son's residence, Kissing Point, Mr James Shepherd, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Shepherd was one of the first and longest residents of the district. His house had been for many years open to the ministers of the Gospel. He died full of faith and hope, and was respected by all who knew him, and deeply lamented by his family.

At the residence of H. Hopkins, Esq., Elizabeth-street, Hobart Town, on the 23rd instant, Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Nisbet, after a few hours of painful illness, in the confidence of Christian hope.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*.

April 29. 6958

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN BAIRD will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the *Fama*.

April 29. 6959

NOTICE.

PARTIES are hereby cautioned not to receive any Orders whatever drawn by William Tracey, Cook's Vale, on Sir T. L. Mitchell, dated later than March 31st, 1847.

TO SHINGLERS.

TENDERS required for shingling three or more cottages. For particulars apply at the office of

MR. CLARK IRVING,

6997 354, Pitt-street.

FAT BULLOCKS.

WANTED for Salting, from two to three thousand head (2000 to 3000) of Fat Cattle. The best price will be given for stock of prime quality. Apply to

W. DRAKE,

6865 Dixon's Mills.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

50 TO 100 Tons Black Butt, or Blue Gum, from 50 to 60 feet long. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

700, George-street.

April 29. 6956

WANTED, a good general hand in the harness line. Liberal wages will be given and constant employment.—SAMUEL BURGE, Parramatta.

WANTED, a Grocer's Assistant. One who has been accustomed to the Sydney trade, and can produce a good character. Address, post paid, G. S., *Herald* Office. 6949

WANTED, a respectable youth in an Office and Store. Reference required. Apply R. B., *Herald* Office. F. ATKINSON. Jamison-street. 6962

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.

WANTED, a Waiter at the Club House. Testimonials as to character will of course be required. Apply at any time after nine o'clock in the morning. 6971

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Apply to Mrs. TOOTH, Cleveland House, between the hours of 11 and 12. 6811

WANTED, a Man Cook. None but a sober person need apply. For address enquire at the *Herald* Office. 6991

WANTED, a respectable young woman, capable of taking charge of young children. She must be a good needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. CLARK IRVING, 327, Castlereagh-street. 6996

WANTED, to proceed to South Australia, two Female Servants, the one as Cook and the other as Housemaid. Unexceptionable references as to character will be required. Apply to Mrs. KELLIE, Potts Point, Darlinghurst. 6946

WANTED, at Tenterfield, New England, Shepherds and Watchmen. To old hands liberal wages and full rations will be given. Apply to R. K. MACKENZIE, Esq., Clifton; or to R. J. TRAILL, Esq., Tenterfield. 6958

WANTED, a Man Servant. He must thoroughly understand the care and cleaning of glass and plate; and a good character is indispensable. Also, an out door servant. A well-conducted lad would not be objected to. Apply at the CHIEF JUSTICE's, Hyde Park, any morning between 8 and 9. 6937

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, between Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbes's house, on the North Shore, and about two hundred yards beyond the house occupied by Mr. Willis, on the road to St. Leonard's, a Geneva Gold Watch, with chased gold dial, and a gold key and two small seals attached to it, by a black ribbon chain; maker's name, Johnson, Strand, London.

Whoever will bring the same to the Custom House will receive the above reward. 6960

LOST.

ON Tuesday evening last, between two and seven o'clock, a parcel containing two ten pound notes, two five pound notes, and three one pound notes, folded about six half-crowns, and tied up with a piece of white cord. The owner, who is a person of small means, with a family, will be grateful by its being returned, and will reward the finder to the utmost of his power. Address X. X., *Herald* Office. 6972

FOUND, in George street, on Wednesday last, a gold Seal. The owners can have it by giving a proper description of the same, and paying for this advertisement, by applying at No. 13, Hunter-street. 6999

TO LET, the House and Premises in Coyle's buildings, Hunter-street, at present occupied by Mr. Hood as a Boarding-house, containing thirteen rooms, and replete with every convenience. For further particulars apply to Mrs. COYLE, Phillip-street, nearly opposite St. James's Grammar School. 6613

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

A LADY fully competent to teach the usual branches of education, including music and French, wishes to receive into her family a few young ladies as boarders, upon moderate terms. The house is situated at Darlinghurst. A lady or two sisters can be accommodated as parlour boarders, with use of pianoforte. Respectable references given. Apply, by letter, post paid, to X. Y. Z. *Herald* Office, Sydney. 6685

PRIVATE OFFICE.

TO BE LET, a spacious Office, suitable for a professional or mercantile gentleman, situated in George-street, near the Post Office, with the convenience of stabling, if required. For address apply at the *Herald* Office.

N.B.—This advertisement will not be repeated. 6992

PETTY'S FAMILY HOTEL

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the establishment on Church hill so well known as

PETTY'S FAMILY HOTEL.

For further particulars enquire on the premises. 6820

TO BE LET

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES TO BE LET ON LEASE.

ST. LEONARD'S COTTAGE, North Shore, near the Church, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Peck. This cottage is within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry, at Blue Point; there is a very large garden, in excellent order, also a vineyard of 2 acres and the use of a 50-acre paddock.

Three large STORES, in Queen's place, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Eccleston and Hirst, Edye Manning, and John Clode.

Application to be made at the Office of the Loan Company, 555, George-street. 5558

TO LET, a cottage suitable for a respectable family, situated between the residence of L. Duguid, Esq., and John Westmore, Esq., on the Cook's River Road. The cottage contains five rooms, with kitchen, stable, coach house, and other necessary outhouses. Along with the cottage will be let about twelve acres of land, part of which is formed into a garden and ornamental shrubbery. There is also a well of water on the premises. Apply to ALLAN M'GAA, Queen-street. 6837

TO LET, that very commodious cottage, nearly new, containing eight rooms, also kitchen and store-room, four-stall stable, coach house, &c., and an excellent garden well stocked, situate in Phillip street, Parramatta, at present in the occupation of George Suttor, Esq. Possession can be given on the 1st May next. Application to be made to EDWIN C. SUTTON, Esq., 280, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. 6024

TO LEASE.

THE Estate at Mamri, late the property of Charles Marsden, Esq., situated within four miles of Penrith, and sixteen from Parramatta. It contains upwards of one thousand acres of good land well watered. Also, an excellent orchard, and comfortable dwelling in good repair, and lately the residence of John Panton, Esq., M.C.

Application to be made to the undersigned.

R. FITZGERALD,

6664 Windsor.

A FIRST-RATE COUNTRY INN TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TO LET, for two years, that spacious two-story Building, situate at the township of Gunning, and at present occupied by Mr. John Walton, for which a Publican's General License has been granted, and which is named the GUNNING INN. To a really industrious couple this is a first-rate opportunity, as it only requires a small capital—for furniture, license, and stock, would not require more than £200 to commence with, and the rent is only £60 per annum. Gunning is pleasantly situated between Goulburn and Yass, and at the present time is in a flourishing state, where a real good business might be done by perseverance. Possession can be given on the 20th June. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. RAPHAEL, George-street, Sydney; Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, Australian Stores, Goulburn; or to Mr. JOHN WALTON, on the premises. All communications must be post-paid.

April 30. 6915

SALES BY AUCTION

BOILED OIL, INK, NAILS, &c.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, APRIL 30, 1847,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

30 Jars and baskets boiled oil, five gallons each
8 Casks 6d. and 1s. bottles writing ink
7 Kegs nails
1 Bag spikes
1 Box black lead

ALSO,

10 Packages tea
60 cheese

Terms at sale. 6990

HORSES FOR SALE.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, York-street, near the Barrack Gate on

SATURDAY,

At twelve o'clock.

Several serviceable Horses.

It is requested that horses for this auction, may be sent to the stables by ten o'clock on Saturday, with written instructions. 6970

GROCERIES.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

Four barrels ginger
50 Boxes black tea
20 Bags pepper
2 Bales senna
6 Kegs tobacco
6 Casks soda
4 Cases salad oil
6 " castor oil
3 " curry powder
4 Boxes blue
4 Cases starch
6 Bags rice
8 Hogsheads Tarragona wine

Terms at sale. 6932

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

MR. W. G. MOORE

WILL SELL, at the Labour Bazaar,

THIS EVENING,

The usual weekly collection of Books.

ALSO,

13 Scriptural Engravings, neatly framed. 6993

GREAT SALE OF WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

CHINA GOODS
CLOTHS
CASSIMERES
WAISTCOATINGS
BLANKETS
MERINOS
SILKS
FLOWERS
VELVETS

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL, 1847,

At half-past 10 o'clock,

BY

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

At his Rooms. 6966

FIFTY-SIX PACKAGES OF DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions from

MESSRS. LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,

TO SELL BY AUCTION, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH APRIL,

At eleven o'clock,

FIFTY-SIX PACKAGES OF DRAPERY WOOLLENS, SLOPS, &c.

The whole of the goods have been selected with great care and judgment in the London market from the leading houses, and are really well worthy the especial notice of the trade.

The assortment is as follows:—

Two Cases Superfine Broad Cloths,
Consisting of
Wool-dyed blacks
Ditto ditto blues
Ditto ditto invisibles
Ditto ditto drabs
Four Cases Cassimeres and Doeskins,
Assorted in
Wool-dyed blacks
Superior drabs
Ditto Oxford and Steel's
Ditto mixtures and fancies
Three bales tweeds, all wool, equal to colonial
One bale fancy checks and stripes
One bale superior pilot cloths
Six bales superior Witney blankets, assorted from 9 4 to 11-4

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH FANCY PRINTS

Six Cases of Stuff Goods,
Consisting of
Orleans cloths
Cobourgs
Double twilled merinos
Three Cases Winter Hosiery, in
Men's lambs'-wool hose
Ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto worsted ditto
Ditto lambs'-wool shirts
Ditto white cotton braces
Ditto india rubber ditto
One case fancy bonnet ribbons
One case black and coloured silk handkerchiefs
One Case Gloves,
Assorted in
Silk, kid, thread, Berlin, and buckskin

SLOPS.

50 dozen blue serge shirts, all wool
100 ditto China blue regatta shirts
50 ditto Scotch twilled ditto
500 pairs moleskin trousers
200 pairs ditto double stitched
50 pairs drab cloth trousers
50 pairs blue ditto ditto
100 double breasted blue cloth jackets
100 pairs white cantoon trousers
200 superior blue pilot coats
50 light drab stockmen's coats, velvet collars
50 dozen stripe Guernsey shirts
50 ditto white shirts, linen collars, fronts, &c.
100 ditto Jim Crow hats
50 ditto blue cloth caps
500 dark fancy vests
100 black satin ditto
100 fancy satin ditto ditto

MANCHESTER GOODS.

50 pieces half-inch grey sheeting
100 ditto 36 inch ditto shirting
200 ditto 9 8 white supers
100 ditto 36 inch white shirting
50 ditto Scotch twill shirting
50 ditto fancy pattern regatta ditto
25 ditto stout cotton tick
200 white counterpanes, from 9 4 to 11-4
50 pieces superior imitation Welch flannels
100 ditto ditto cotton handkerchiefs

Mr. Newton, in calling the attention of the trade to this highly important and seasonable sale, feels it unnecessary to say more than that the whole will be sold without the least reserve.

Terms at sale. 6669

CHINA GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned splendid assortment of China Goods, the whole of which will positively be sold without the least reserve.

Rich white China crape shawls
Ditto ditto ditto ditto handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto scarfs
A large assortment of Ivoryware, consisting of—
Rich carved ivory chessmen
Ditto ditto ditto card cases
Ditto ditto ditto fans
Ditto ditto ditto backgammon men
Ditto lacquered tea caddies
Ditto ditto ditto trays
Ditto ditto work boxes
A beautiful lot of very superior China matting in fancy patterns
100 Cases preserves, assorted in each case
20 Ditto candied ginger
5 Ditto soy
2 Pairs very handsome vases
30 Sets clothes baskets
40 Boxes fireworks
10 Cases of paper
60 Bundles rattans.

Terms at sale. 6835

DAMAGED SILKS AND SATINS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH APRIL,

At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

One case SILKS and SATINS, more or less damaged, containing a large assortment of
Rich plain silk
Ditto figured ditto
Ditto plain satinets
Ditto ditto satins.

Terms—Cash. 6919

FANCY DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At 11 o'clock precisely.

TEN CASES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, JUST LANDED:

Rich black watered ducapes
Ditto plain ditto
Ditto satinets
Ditto Genoa velvet
Ditto collar ditto
Ditto cotton ditto
Rich coloured cotton ditto
Artificial flowers
A splendid assortment of children's Berlin wool cloaks, pelisses, capes, hoods, cardinals, scarfs, &c.
Ditto ditto ladies' Berlin cloaks, Elizabethians, cardinals, visites, scarfs, &c.

The above seasonable lot of goods are in beautiful order, and will be sold without reserve.

Terms at sale. 6967

TWO DAYS' GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF CHINA AND MANILA GOODS,

BEING THE ENTIRE CARGO OF MANUFACTURES, SUGAR CANDY, FINE TEAS, CHINA WARE, PRESERVES, &c., &c.

OF THE "PANDORA,"

From Canton and Manila.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from the Importer,

MR. A. MOSES,

To sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 5TH AND 6TH MAY,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

Without Reserve,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE PACKAGES OF CHINA GOODS, NOW LANDING,

Ex "Pandora."

The whole of the silks, satins, shawls, &c., having been manufactured to order, the assortment may be relied on as being, without a single exception, the most

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY,

both as regards quality and style, that has ever been landed in the colony. Mr. Newton, in announcing this highly important sale of the rarest Chinese and Manila manufactures, begs to intimate that the whole of the articles will be on view the day previous to the sale, but that none will be sold otherwise than by auction.

The assortment is as follows:—

Superb pina scarfs, manufactured at Manila from the leaf of the pine-apple
Magnificent white embroidered crape shawls
Ditto ditto lavender
Ditto ditto assorted colours
Ditto ditto scarfs and handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto China crape shawls
Ditto ditto China crape dresses

SILKS AND SATINS.

Rich black satins
Ditto coloured ditto
Ditto crimson satin damask
Ditto orange and blue ditto
Ditto black and blue camblet
Ditto ditto royal blue, drab, and lavender ducapes
Ditto fancy checked washing silks

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rich white figured, and plain pongees
Ditto crimson ditto ditto
Ditto black fringed
Ditto ladies' fancy handkerchiefs
Ditto white, with coloured borders
Superior white grass cloth handkerchiefs
Rich black satin waistcoats of a very superior description, (*made to order*)

IVORY WARE

Rich carved chessmen
Draftsmen
Whist counters
Ivory cups and balls
Netting cases
Building puzzles
Ring ditto
Pearl and ivory card cases
Fish counters
Ivory memorandum books
Ivory and sandal wood fans
Ladies' ivory baskets
Ivory vases
Pearl silk winders
Silver filagree card cases
Ditto ditto bracelets
Tortoiseshell combs
Ivory dice

LACQUERED WARE.

Magnificent pearl and gold chess boards
A large assortment of draught boards
Ditto ditto ditto writing desks
Ditto ditto ditto ladies' work boxes filled with ivory
Ladies' work tables
Ladies' cabinets
Handsome tea-trays
Ditto ditto caddies
Ditto ditto filled with tea
Ditto bottle stands
Ditto dessert services
Ditto cigar boxes
Ditto card boxes
Ditto inkstands
Ditto bread baskets
Ditto joss stick boats
Ditto tea poys
Ditto baths

CHINA WARE.

Elegant China vases
Ditto chimney ornaments
Elegant bulb jars
Ditto punch bowls
Ditto figures
Ditto large images
Ditto window blinds
Sets of superior camphor wood trunks
A large assortment of embroidered silk and fancy feather fans
Ditto artificial flowers
Black and coloured sewing silks
Pearl shirt buttons.

IMITATION PANAMA HATS.

Of very superior quality, and extra sizes.
Ditto ditto caps

MANILLA HATS OF THE FINEST QUALITY

A large assortment of crackers, fireworks, and toys
Boxes of insects and shells
Fancy baskets
Paint boxes
Manderin swords
Chop-sticks

SWEET MEATS.

Dried ginger
Preserved ditto
Ditto citron
Dried ditto
Chow-chow
The above are preserved in sugar-candy
An assortment of jellies
China soy

TUBS OF FINE SUGARCANDY

Teas in 1 and 2 lb. packages, consisting of Gunpowder, Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson, Caper, and Orange Pekoe
Together with a great variety of Chinese curiosities

Terms extremely liberal, at sale. 6998

CEDAR.—20,000 FEET PRIME Richmond River CEDAR will be sold by auction, on Saturday, the 1st May, at 12 o'clock, on the Albion Wharf, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For particulars apply to

FRANCIS GAUNSON.

April 28. 6916

CROCKERYWARE.

FRIDAY, 30TH APRIL, 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 48, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

Ten Crates, consisting of—

Dinner, soup, and pie plates
Baking, oblong, and cover dishes
Blue, fancy, and coloured bowls
Blue and white chambers
Ewers and basins, blue and white
Cups and saucers, jugs, mugs, teapots, sugar boxes, cream jugs, toy cans, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 6930

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

THIS DAY, THE 30TH APRIL,

At 11 o'clock.

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 451, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank,

"Oporto Wine Company"
19 Quarter-casks port
Single diamond, "Hunt's"
12 Quarter-casks fine port
Double diamond, JM
12 Quarter casks fine port
10 Hogsheads ditto
Bin diamond
2 Butts fine pale sherry
B
2 Butts fine pale sherry
4 Hogsheads ditto
10 Hogsheads Spanish port.

Terms at sale. 6760

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock,

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 451 George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank,

Twenty tons Bengal grocers' sugar
Two barrels coffee.

Terms at sale. 6758

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS received instructions from Messrs. D'Arcy and Bones to submit to public competition, on the premises, Ultimo Brewery, Parramatta-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH MAY,

At 11 o'clock precisely.

The whole of their BREWING UTENSILS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, CASKS, FIXTURES, &c., &c., comprising—

1 copper pan, containing 600 gallons
1 ditto ditto containing 400 ditto
1 mash kieve, 7 feet diameter, altitude 5 inches, with metal false bottom, copper receiver, discharging pipes, cocks, &c., complete
1 underback
1 copper wort pump, 15 feet long
1 hop back, 9 feet by 4½, altitude 20 inches, with piping and cocks leading to wort cooler and refrigerator
1 wort cooler, 13 feet by 8½
1 refrigerator and back, capable of cooling 5 barrels of worts per hour, together with about 28 feet of 3 inch copper piping, tinned inside, 3 cocks, all complete
No. 1 fermenting tun—450 gallons
2 ditto ditto—350 ditto
3 ditto ditto—400 ditto
1 cold liquor force pump, with 2 inch suction and discharge pipes
2 hand mills, to bruise 4 bushels per hour
Copper pan
Weighing machine and weights
1300 lbs. hops, more or less
150 Bushels pale malt, ditto
67 Empty hogsheads
35 Ditto barrels
80 Ditto 20 gallon casks
30 Ditto 10 ditto ditto
25 Ditto 5 ditto ditto

Together with—

The whole of the drays, horses, carts, cows, troughs, tubs

ALSO,

A large quantity of sour Ale, suitable for vinegar makers

And very requisite for a brewing establishment.

Terms at sale.

☞ The auctioneer would call the attention of small capitalists and parties wishing to embark in the extremely profitable business of brewing to the present excellent opportunity.

The utensils, materials, &c., are all in excellent order and repair, and require only common industry and attention to ensure the fortune of the purchaser.

The above may be treated for by private contract, on application to the auctioneer. 6798

MONDAY, 3RD MAY.

THE KENT STREET PROPERTY.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. MARY LARKHAM,

NEAR KING STREET.

MR. STUBBS hastens to lay before the public for her particulars of the property in the above estate, and which

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 3RD, 1847,

ON THE GROUND,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

WITHOUT FAIL.

LOT 1—Joins Mr. Wheeler's new houses in Kent-street, having 22 feet frontage, by 84 feet in depth; Mr. Briggs's in the rear.

LOT 2—Joins Mr. Garratt's on the South, 22 feet frontage, by 84 feet in depth.

LOT 3—Joins Mr. Little's property on the North, having 21 feet frontage to Kent-street, by 62 feet in depth.

LOT 4—Joins Mr. Irwin's property, on the south, 21 feet frontage to Kent-street by 62 feet in depth.

NOTE—A more legitimate public auction will never take place in this colony, as the whole will be knocked down to the highest bidder, and upon such

TERMS as will be satisfactory to both rich and poor. 6963

POUCHONG TEA, BOTTLED FRUITS, DURHAM MUSTARD, PICKLES, PLUMS, SHIP BISCUIT.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 30TH APRIL,

At eleven o'clock,

130 CHESTS POUCHONG TEA

160 20 Catty boxes ditto ditto
36 30 Ditto ditto ditto ditto
2 ½ Chests green tea
12 Cases, each 3 dozen, bottled fruits
3 Ditto superfine Durham mustard
13 Ditto, each 2 dozen, pint pickles
1 Ton ship biscuit
1 Cask plums.

Terms at sale. 6982

MUSTARDS AND PICKLES.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At eleven o'clock,

10 CASES superfine Durham Mustard, lbs. and ½ lbs.

19 Cases pint pickles, each two dozen.

Terms at sale. 6985

SALMON.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex Sea Nymph, Grange, master, from Liverpool, damaged by bad stowage.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At eleven o'clock,

H & Co. 8, 16, 15 2. FOUR TIERCES SALMON.

Terms—Cash. 6934

COLONIAL BACON.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 30TH APRIL,

At 11 o'clock,

14 PIECES OF COLONIAL BACON

Terms—Cash. 6980

BAGS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At eleven o'clock,

2 BALES three bushel GRAIN BAGS

3 bales three bushel hemp bags

Terms at sale. 6983

OIL CASKS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At 11 o'clock,

23 TONS OIL CASKS

17 packs shooks, 20 tons

May be inspected on the east end of the Circular Quay.

Terms at sale. 6986

TO THE SETTLERS OF CAMDEN,

the Labouring Classes, and parties wishing to invest a small sum profitably, with the opportunity of working it at the same time.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At twelve o'clock,

In consequence of the proprietor leaving the colony,

A MOST COMPACT AND EXCELLENT FARM of 50 to 60 acres, more or less, situated on the

NEPEAN RIVER,

Near Camden, and known as Gilbert's Farm, joining the farm of the late Thomas Galvin, and only 39 miles from Sydney. The land is of the very best description, and is capable of producing 40 tons of excellent hay, besides the usual crops, in that well-known district, of maize, wheat, &c.; is completely fenced round, and the river bank fenced off. It is also free from stumps and roots, being all cleared. There is a good slab cottage, stockyards, cow sheds, and all newly erected, with a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and is now let to an excellent tenant for an unexpired term of 2 years 9 months.

Title unexceptionable. 6987

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 1ST MAY,

At twelve o'clock,

25 BALES FLEECE WOOL

29 Casks mutton tallow
4½ Tons ditto ditto
8 Casks beef ditto
50 Salted hides
1400 Sheepskins.

Terms—Cash. 6981

MANILA ROPE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1ST MAY,

At 12 o'clock,

27 COILS PATENT MANILA, 1½ to 3½ inches.

Terms at sale. 6988

SADDLE HORSE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the rear at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MAY 1ST,

At half-past twelve,

AN EXCELLENT BAY SADDLE HORSE, 4 years old, *warranted sound.*

Terms at sale. 6979

THE GOOD-AIR AND ROCKY CREEK

STATIONS.

TOGETHER WITH ABOUT

2600 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, 18TH MAY,

At 12 o'clock,

THE VALUABLE STATION, above named, together with the following fine woolled sheep, viz.—

990 Ewes, to lamb in spring
279 Maiden ewes
346 Ewe lambs, of last spring
290 Wether ditto ditto
7 0 Wethers, two or three years old
14 Rams

2600 Head, more or less.

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

The highly luxuriant pasturage upon these well-known stations affords abundant feed and water for a very large quantity of sheep, the runs in all seasons being ample for at least

8000 TO 10,000 SHEEP,

They are situated in the splendid district of Bligh, only about thirty miles from Cassilis, and one hundred and forty from Maitland; and have erected upon them all requisite huts for overseer and men, besides yards and other improvements of a permanent description.

Terms—one-fourth cash on the fall of the hammer, and the residue by approved bill, or cash less the discount.

☞ The above Stations and Sheep are really worthy of attention being of a very superior character. 6978

MONDAY, 3RD MAY.

SALE OF HORSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Nine Cast Horses, belonging to the Mounted Police,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At the Depôt of the Colonial Storekeeper's Department, in the Dock Yard, immediately after the sale of the condemned stores at the same place,

ON MONDAY, THE 3RD MAY,

At eleven o'clock. 6843

MONDAY, 3RD MAY.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a sale by public auction of Condemned Stores, consisting principally of Swords, muskets, carbines, pistols, pouches, belts and sheaves, carts, drays, old iron, old copper, tools, box compasses, log glasses, and tin lining from packing cases

Will be held by

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At the Depôt of the Colonial Storekeeper's Department, in the Dock Yard,

ON MONDAY, THE 3RD MAY,

At eleven o'clock.

A list of the lots may be seen at the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper. 6843

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MAY.

VALUABLE HORSES,

FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at

MR. ALEXANDER'S REPOSITORY,

PITT-STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH MAY,

At 11 o'clock,

TWELVE VERY SUPERIOR GELDINGS AND FILLIES,

Consisting of—

A black gelding, 5 years old
Chestnut ditto, 5 ditto
Dark bay ditto, 5 ditto
Bay ditto, 5 ditto
Brown ditto, 5 ditto
Bay ditto, 6 ditto
Chestnut ditto, 7 ditto
(Broken to saddle)
Roan ditto, 3 ditto, handled
Bay ditto, 4 ditto, ditto
Two fillies, 2 ditto
One ditto, 3 ditto.

Terms at sale.

They will be on view the day before the Sale.

☞ Mr. Lyons can with confidence recommend the above Horses to any gentlemen requiring neat town hacks, they being fresh from the country, well bred, and never out of the breeder's hands. 6667

MONDAY, 10TH MAY.

10,000 ACRES OF LAND,

AT

PORT MACQUARIE,

IN ONE LOT,

AND

103 ACRES AT PORT MACQUARIE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON MONDAY, 10TH MAY,

At 11 o'clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

In order to close a Partnership Account,

IN ONE LOT,

10,179 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, AT

PORT MACQUARIE,

Situated on, and adjacent to the Rivers Hastings and Wilsons, to Cowarra, Piper's, and Limeburners' Creeks, to Rawdon Island and Rollin Plains.

These properties are among the first sold by the Government in 1837 and 1838, and many of them will be found to possess a great portion of fine alluvial soil, to be well watered and adapted to the growth of agricultural and tropical produce, and as it is in contemplation to finish the road to New England from Port Macquarie, the whole of the

TRAFFIC

to and from this important squatting district must evidently pass through the township, and thus render it one of the most important of our

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS.

AFTER THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD,

LOT 88.—ONE ALLOTMENT IN THE COUNTY MACQUARIE,

As the Sugar Plantation, Rollin's Plains, being by admeasurement

103 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

TITLE,—GRANTS FROM THE CROWN.

☞ Plans are on view at the Mart.

TERMS:—

Twenty-five per cent. on the fall of the hammer, the residue in approved bills at three, six, nine, and twelve months bills, to bear date from day of sale. 6844

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN THE CENTRE OF HIGH-STREET, WEST MAITLAND.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, TRADESMEN, AND OTHERS.

MR. B. KASNER has been honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the Ground, opposite Mr. Thompson's Wine and Spirit Warehouse, High-street, West Maitland (late *Mercury* Office), on

MONDAY, 3RD MAY, 1847,

At twelve o'clock, at noon,

Two allotments of land, most eligibly situated, containing a frontage to the High-street of fifty-six feet.

One other allotment adjoining the above, with a frontage of fifty-four feet, and with house, messuage, and other building thereon erected.

Title—unexceptionable.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. cash deposit upon the fall of the hammer, the residue by bills at three and six months, with security on the property, if required, the conveyance to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser.

Mr. B. Kasner begs particularly to call the attention of the Capitalists, &c., resident in Sydney, Maitland, and the Hunter River district, to the purchasing of the above allotments so favourably situated for building on, and for carrying on an extensive business of any kind, being in the centre of the town, and adjoining the River Hunter, and commanding a most splendid and picturesque view.

The land will be put up in lots to suit purchasers 6936

MARULAN.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, SETTLERS, CARRIERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

ON TUESDAY, 11TH MAY NEXT, AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Without Reserve.

MR. PHILIP DIGNAM will sell by public auction, on

TUESDAY, 11TH MAY NEXT,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

at Mr. George Weakley's residence, the Marulan Store,

The whole of his stock-in-trade, consisting of slops, hosiery, drapery, tea, sugar, salt, tobacco, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

Furniture, superior bred horses, drays, harness, &c., &c.

The proprietor having taken the Salutation Inn, Goulburn.

Terms at sale. 6814

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 28, 1847.

Gilchrist and another v. Hudson.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to all those substantial brick built premises, situate in Watt-street, Newcastle, and containing seven rooms, with out-offices, &c.,—unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

6893 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, April 30, 1847.*

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